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L U N A C Y.

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C O P Y

OF THE

T H I R T E E N T H R E P O R T

OF THE

C O M M I S S I O N E R S I N L U N A C Y

T O

T H E L O R D C H A N C E L L O R .

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*11 August 1859.*

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REPORT	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	p.	1
APPENDIX	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	p.	95

# CONTENTS.

## REPORT.

	PAGE
Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. - - - - -	1
Licenses, and Changes in Proprietorship - - - - -	1
Average Weekly Cost in County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	1
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	1
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	3
Bucks - - - - -	4
Cambridge - - - - -	5
Carmarthen - - - - -	6
Chester - - - - -	6
Cornwall - - - - -	7
Cumberland - - - - -	8
Denbigh - - - - -	8
Derby - - - - -	9
Devon - - - - -	10
Dorset - - - - -	11
Durham - - - - -	11
Essex - - - - -	14
Glamorgan - - - - -	15
Gloucester - - - - -	15
Hants - - - - -	15
Kent - - - - -	16
Lancashire - - - - -	17
Lancaster Moor - - - - -	17
Rainhill - - - - -	18
Prestwich - - - - -	19

County and Borough Asylums—*continued*.

	PAGE
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	19
Lincoln - - - - -	20
Middlesex and Hanwell - - - - -	21
Colney Hatch - - - - -	22
Monmouth - - - - -	24
Norfolk - - - - -	25
Notts - - - - -	26
Oxford and Berks - - - - -	26
Salop - - - - -	27
Somerset - - - - -	28
Stafford - - - - -	29
Suffolk - - - - -	31
Surrey - - - - -	31
Sussex - - - - -	34
Warwick - - - - -	35
Wilts - - - - -	35
Worcester - - - - -	36
York, N. and E. Ridings - - - - -	37
,, West Riding - - - - -	38
Birmingham - - - - -	41
Bristol (New Asylum) - - - - -	42
,, (St. Peter's Hospital) - - - - -	42
Haverfordwest - - - - -	43
Hull - - - - -	45
Licensed Houses in Metropolitan District - - - - -	46
Hoxton House - - - - -	48
General Improvements - - - - -	46
Brooke House and Blacklands - - - - -	47
Normand House - - - - -	47
Northumberland House - - - - -	47
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - - -	48
Acomb House - - - - -	48
Plympton House - - - - -	50
Gateshead Fell - - - - -	51
High Beech - - - - -	52
Portland House - - - - -	52
Licenses, Proceedings taken on granting - - - - -	58
Payments for Patients - - - - -	59
	Sale

	PAGE
Sale of Licensed Houses and Patients - - - - -	61
Attendants - - - - -	61
„ Night - - - - -	63
Seclusion - - - - -	67
Diet - - - - -	68
Earl's Wood Idiot Institution - - - - -	69
Military Asylum - - - - -	70
Commissioners, their examination as witnesses upon legal proceedings	70
Property - - - - -	71
Jersey - - - - -	72
Workhouses - - - - -	73
Pauper Lunatics, Annual Return of - - - - -	74
„ „ Quarterly Returns of - - - - -	74
Commissioners' Relief Fund for Pauper Patients in Licensed Houses	76
Single Patients - - - - -	77
Lunatics by Inquisition—How far Single Patients under the Act -	84
Visits of Friends - - - - -	85
City of London - - - - -	86
Criminal Lunatics - - - - -	93

## APPENDICES.

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	PAGE.
(A.) Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c.        -        -        -	95
(B.) Licenses and Changes in Proprietorship        -        -        -	110
(C.) Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, &c., in County and Borough Asylums during 1858        -        -        -	112
(D.) Attendants, Circular respecting        -        -        -        -	114
(E.) Abstract of Annual Returns of Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales on 1 January 1859        -        -        -        -	117
(F.) Single Patients—Abstract of Acts        -        -        -        -	142

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# THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1859.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Number of In-  
Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane sane Persons in  
persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Asylums, Hos-  
Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1859, pitals, and Li-  
together with the number of Admissions, Discharges and censed Houses,  
Deaths during the year 1858. &c. (Appendix A.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses expired, and Changes Licenses and  
in Proprietorship, during the year ending 31st December changes of Pro-  
1858, are set forth in Appendix (B.) prietorship  
(Appendix B.)

We annex (Appendix C.), as we did to our last Report, a Weekly cost  
tabular statement of the average weekly cost of maintenance, in Asylums.  
medicine, clothing, and care of Patients in the several County Appendix (C.)  
and Borough Asylums.

We now report to your Lordship the steps which have been County and  
taken during the past year to increase and improve the public Borough  
accommodation for Pauper Lunatics in the several Counties Asylums.  
and Boroughs of England and Wales; and we propose, at the  
same time, briefly to bring under your notice the existing  
condition of the several Asylums when last visited by the  
Members of this Board.

Of the Asylums in course of erection at the date of our  
last Report, the following have been opened, viz :

Durham,  
Cambridge,  
Northumberland.

County and  
Borough  
Asylums.

While noticing separately every Asylum in England and Wales, it is not our intention to give a complete account or history of them. We shall generally confine ourselves to the facts recorded in the entries made in the Books of the Asylums by the Commissioners at their last visit, in some cases only advertng to earlier Reports.

The recent entries have for the most part been of a favourable character, although, as will be seen, various suggestions have been occasionally offered by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Asylums.

These suggestions have generally received attention, and (with some few exceptions) the ready co-operation of the Visitors and Medical Superintendents have been given to carry them out.

Object of  
suggestions  
and recom-  
mendations at  
Commissioners'  
visits.

All our recommendations have had for their object the improvement of the treatment, comfort, and general condition of the Insane. Some of these, minute and apparently trivial in detail, are in effect important, as tending to awaken intelligence, to prevent depression, or to promote activity and self-respect. In the aggregate they constitute essential parts of the treatment of the disease, such as have been adopted or recognized by experienced medical men ; and if some of them seem scarcely applicable to persons of mature age, it will be remembered that the instances of actual idiocy and imbecility in Lunatic Establishments are very numerous, and that even in cases of mania and otherwise the mind of the Insane Patient has become enfeebled or distorted, is disposed to accept occupation or amusement of a very inferior character, and is altogether disabled from dealing with subjects which require any severe or sustained exertion of the intellect.

Suggestions for the improvement of diet, and the allowance of other comforts to the Patients, however these may exceed what such Patients have been accustomed to, when at home and in good mental health, are also important if considered as part of a well-established system of treating their peculiar disease.

Necessity for  
giving provision  
of additional  
accommodation  
in Public  
Asylums.

Whilst noticing with pleasure the steps which have lately been taken to provide for the wants of the Lunatic Poor, we desire to draw the attention of all Committees of Visitors to the importance of providing this additional accommodation before it is urgently required. It is too frequently not until the existing Asylum is overcrowded, and Patients have repeatedly been refused admission, that active steps are taken to make the necessary enlargement. Meanwhile the Patient who by  
early

early treatment might, perhaps, in a short time have been restored to mental health, is kept in the Workhouse or farmed out with strangers, where his malady gradually assumes a chronic and incurable character; and even when sent to a Licensed House, he is generally placed at a distance from his friends or relations, and his maintenance becomes a heavy charge upon his parish. It is this want of public accommodation which renders almost necessary the existence of Licensed Houses for Paupers, and they are thus permitted to supersede the Public Asylum, which the law has directed to be provided for Pauper Lunatics.

Necessity for giving provision of additional accommodation in Public Asylums.

The mode by which additions have been made to County Asylums varies in different Counties. As a rule, we have suggested the erection of detached buildings of a simple and inexpensive character, rather than additions to the main structure, on the ground that additions must generally partake of the character of the original building, and thus often entail the necessity of erecting new wards of too expensive a construction. Such wards are, as we think, quite unnecessary for many of the chronic and idiotic cases which accumulate in all large Asylums, and are not required for those Patients who can be regularly employed in active occupations. Above all, we have invariably found that Patients removed from the long galleries of an Asylum, to the more home-like apartments of a detached building, have not only presented a more cheerful and comfortable appearance, but have themselves expressed their satisfaction at the change.

Most eligible modes of making such provision.

In a few instances it has been found practicable to make additions to the main building upon an economical scale, and at the Asylums of Lincoln, Wilts, the North and East Ridings, and Norfolk, good accommodation has been provided at a moderate cost.

The enlargement, now in progress, of the Asylums for the County of Middlesex at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, has occasioned a very large outlay, and during the course of the works (which are not yet completed) great inconvenience has been experienced. At Hanwell no Patient has been admitted since the month of August in last year.

The new Asylum for the united Counties of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire, and the Borough of Bedford, is progressing rapidly, but it will not be fit for occupation before the beginning of the year 1860. In the meantime the old Asylum at Bedford is, in some measure, relieved

Beds, Herts, and Hunts.

Beds, Herts,  
and Hants.

relieved from overcrowding, by the Visitors having, under legal contracts, placed 30 Patients in the Worcester Asylum, and the same number at Fisherton House, near Salisbury. This arrangement has the great disadvantage of removing the Patients to a considerable distance from their friends, and thus entailing great expense when they have occasion to visit them. It would be very desirable if the friends of the Patients so removed could be allowed their expenses, when visiting them at reasonable times.

The Bedford Asylum at the time of the last visit contained 299 Patients. They were quiet, and in fair bodily health. Mechanical restraint is never employed, and no Patient was in seclusion.

Taking into consideration the probability of the new Asylum being completed at an earlier date than was originally anticipated, and the consequent removal thither of the Patients, the Commissioners did not press for any structural improvement in the old building, although this was much needed. Some suggestions, however, were offered for better furniture, bedsteads, bedding, and an increase in the means of washing the person, all of which would be available at the new Asylum.

Bucks.

The condition of the Bucks County Asylum, according to the Report of the Commissioners in December, was very satisfactory. The Patients, 254 in number, were remarkably free from excitement, and well dressed, but the Commissioners suggested that some variety of costume might with advantage be introduced among the more orderly of the Male Patients.

The several galleries and rooms were clean, and in creditable order. The corridors and day-rooms had been made cheerful and comfortable, by suitable furniture and objects of interest. In the dormitories and some single rooms, chairs and bedside carpets had been provided. In reference to exercise, it appeared that the Patients had ample opportunities of walking in the grounds on the south of the Asylum, which are entirely open, and laid out in flower-beds and gravel walks, and have a very cheerful appearance. The Male Patients play cricket, and walk beyond the Asylum on Sundays, and the Females on Sundays and Wednesdays take extended walks in large parties.

Mechanical restraint is never, and seclusion only occasionally, resorted to.

A complete system of night nursing is carried out, and is considered by Mr. Humphrey, the Medical Superintendent, to work

work most satisfactorily, with reference to wet and dirty cases, as well as others. According to the returns of the Night Attendants, who go on duty at 8 P.M., and come off duty at 6 A.M., the Patients wet or dirty at night average about five in each division. Bucks.

The number of those who attend in the Chapel on Sundays is about 75 Men and 65 Women; and Prayers are read morning and evening in the Wards.

The Ward Returns show that 150 of the Patients are regularly employed.

The Commissioners notice that various suggestions made at a former visit have been complied with, and they report as to a variety of other improvements which have been introduced.

After making further recommendations as to the construction of a Dining Hall, the employment of an increased number of Patients, &c., the Commissioners conclude their Report as follows: "Upon the whole, we have pleasure in recording our opinion, that the present condition of the Asylum and its Inmates is most satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon the Medical Superintendent and other officers."

The United Asylum for the County and Borough of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely has been completed during the past year, and was opened for the reception of Patients on the 2nd of November 1858.

It is situate in the Parish of Fulbourn, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Cambridge, and is built upon a site moderately elevated, and commanding extensive views. The land consists of about 57 acres; the surface is fine loam on a chalk subsoil. The building is designed to accommodate 250 Patients.

Two Members of the Board visited this Asylum on the 14th of December 1858, and reported that the building was well constructed and conveniently arranged; that the offices were good; and that great progress had been made in furnishing the Asylum and laying out and cultivating the land.

Dr. Bryan, formerly of Hoxton House, had been appointed the Medical Superintendent.

On the day of the visit the Asylum contained 112 Patients, the greater portion of whom had been removed from Hoxton House. Their condition was satisfactory. They were in good bodily health, quiet, and free from restraint.

There had been no instance of restraint since the opening of the Asylum. The clothing was good and clean, and new suits were to be provided for use on Sundays.

The full Church Service, with a Sermon, is read in Chapel

**Cambridge.**

on Sundays by the Chaplain, who also reads Prayers daily ; but some of the more delicate Female Patients had been prevented attending in consequence of the defective means for heating the Chapel, and steps were about to be taken to remedy this defect.

The means for heating the Drying Closet were also inadequate, and the Commissioners therefore submitted for the consideration of the Visitors the expediency of providing a steam-engine, from the waste steam of which the Drying Closet might be heated, the water be raised from the well, and various laundry operations be performed.

A variety of suggestions were also made as to furniture, objects of interest and amusement, the supply of more ample means for washing and personal cleanliness, &c.

The attention of the Visitors was directed to the subject of receiving out-county and private Patients, the Commissioners suggesting that such a course would prove a great boon to persons of the lower classes, not Paupers, and be a source of profit to the Institution.

**Carmarthen.**

At the date of our last Report plans for a new Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the united counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke were under consideration. These plans were approved by Mr. Secretary Walpole on the 27th of February 1858, but no progress has hitherto been made in erecting the Asylum.

**Chester.**

The Visitors of the Chester County Asylum have, since the date of our last Report, purchased two separate portions of land adjoining the ten acres already in their possession ; and the whole estate now belonging to the Institution amounts to 55 acres.

The want of additional accommodation for Pauper Lunatics of the county has been long felt ; and in the month of September last, plans for new buildings, to accommodate 200 Patients, were submitted to us.

These plans comprised a detached building adapted to contain 100 Male Patients, with a separate kitchen, offices, bath-rooms, &c. ; and also additions to the existing asylum for a similar number of Females.

The estimated cost for the whole of these additions was 8,500 *l.*, being at the rate of 42 *l.* 10 *s.* per head.

After several conferences with the Architect, and a correspondence with the Visitors, certain important alterations suggested by us (including the erection of a Dining-hall),  
were

were agreed to, and the plans have received the sanction of Chester. the Secretary of State.

In the month of March last the Asylum was visited, and found to be in good order, and the Wards were clean and well ventilated. There were 304 Patients (135 men and 169 women) in the house, which was reported to be quite full. The inmates were in a tranquil state, nearly all the men being out of doors, and many of them engaged in agricultural employments. Many of the women were also employed.

All the clothing and shoes used by the Patients are made in the Asylum.

Divine service is performed in the Chapel on Sunday and Thursday, and prayers are read daily in the Hall. The average attendance at the Chapel amounts to about 200.

The general condition of the Establishment is stated to be satisfactory, and creditable to the skill and attention of the Medical Officer.

The Cornwall Asylum was visited on the 1st of July last, Cornwall. when it contained 278 Patients, of whom 30 were Private Patients.

The Patients were then generally in good health, and the Male Patients quiet and orderly; but many of the Females were much excited, thus presenting a marked contrast to the men, the difference being apparently owing to the superior opportunities which the latter enjoyed for out-door exercise and occupation.

Since the preceding visitation in 1857 three Patients had been mechanically restrained, two for surgical reasons; and one Male Patient since the preceding 15th of May had, during the day time, constantly worn a belt and handcuffs to one or both hands, the reason assigned being his great violence and his frequent attempts to escape. Seclusion also had been extensively resorted to for Patients of both sexes.

Seventy-eight men were regularly employed, but only 61 out of 130 women were occupied on the day of the visit.

The Commissioners remark, that of the 35 Patients who had died since the last visit, five died of dysentery and two of diarrhoea. These diseases, which formerly prevailed to a considerable extent in this Asylum, were stated to have been diminished by the improved ventilation caused by the recent construction of extracting flues.

On the day of the visit, the air in the Wards was reported to be pure; but many of the Bath-rooms, Water-closets, and "Brush-rooms" were very badly ventilated.

**Cornwall.**

The numerous recommendations of the Commissioners made at the preceding visit had been attended to. These had reference to the introduction of gas, the performance of Divine service, the removal of wirework from the windows, the introduction of certain articles of furniture, the construction of lavatories, the disuse of striped ticken dresses, the improvement of the water-closets, the substitution of wooden for the old iron doors, the planting of the Airing Court on the male side, the appropriation of the Garden attached to the Medical Officers' residence to the Female Patients, and the erection of a new Chapel. The following recommendations were then made :

1. That the Airing Ground for Female should be greatly extended, and a second Garden provided for their use, and that they should be taken more frequently and in larger numbers beyond the premises.

2. That the amount of land belonging to the Institution (17 acres) should be increased.

3. That the Galleries and Day-rooms should be rendered more cheerful, by enlarging and lowering the windows, and by the introduction of furniture, &c.

4. That the stock of Books and Newspapers be largely increased, and the employment of the Patients promoted.

5. That the number of strong canvass dresses on the female side be diminished, and greater attention given to the clothing of patients of both sexes, and that a much larger supply of brushes, combs, towels, &c., be obtained.

6. That Beer be allowed to Pauper Patients of both sexes; and that the female attendants should be better remunerated; their wages being only from 10 *l.* to 12 *l.* a year.

**Cumberland.**

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the Asylum for the united counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and there is every probability of its being fit for occupation by or before the time stated in our last Report, viz., October 1860.

**Denbigh  
(North Wales)  
Asylum.**

The North Wales Asylum, situate near Denbigh, is a Pauper Asylum for five united Counties, joined with a voluntary institution for Private Patients. At the visit of the Commissioners in June last, there were 199 Patients, of whom 27 were of the private class. The number of deaths since the previous visit was reported to have been large, although no disease of an

an epidemic character had prevailed. It was observed that consumption had been the cause of death in many cases, and that several patients had died within a short time of their admission. On the day of the visit, several Patients were in bed, and in a very feeble state, but the general condition of the inmates was then healthy. With few exceptions the Patients were in a quiet state; no one was in restraint, which indeed is never employed. Seclusion is rarely resorted to, and only one Patient was secluded at the time of the visit.

The ventilation of the Denbigh Asylum has been for some time imperfect, and the Commissioners strongly recommended that the windows should be altered, and openings made in the roof and near the floors. They reported that increased comfort had been given to the inmates by the conversion of certain rooms, formerly used as dining-rooms, into day-rooms, and by the assembling of the Patients in the galleries at meal times. That in addition to 14 acres of land, formerly purchased and brought into cultivation, 12 more acres were last year rented for the use of the Asylum. And that a steam-engine had been set up for the purpose of raising water, and had superseded the objectionable practice of employing the Male Patients at the capstan pump.

The Commissioners made some suggestions for the improvement of the Airing Courts, by planting, and by lowering their walls. They also recommended that the rooms of the Private Patients should be better furnished, and rendered more cheerful by the introduction of objects of interest.

They expressed their regret that no system of night watching had been adopted, adding, "We have so constantly had occasion to notice the beneficial effects resulting from a well regulated night watch that we must again urge the subject on the consideration of the Committee, and as an additional argument, we would call attention to the fact that since our last visit in August 1857, two Patients have died in the night, no one being present at the time of their death." The Wards were clean and in good condition, and the bedding comfortable, and the Commissioners conclude as follows: "It is evident that the inmates receive every attention from those having the management of the Institution."

The Derby County Asylum, although somewhat too distant from the town of Derby, is well situate, and commands an extensive prospect. The construction and arrangements generally are good, and the interior presents a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The last visit was made in  
June

Derby.

June 1858, when the Commissioners reported that the patients were remarkably well behaved and orderly. No one was in seclusion, and mechanical restraint is never employed. The Wards were clean, and the bedding of excellent quality. The clothing also was good and comfortable. A large number of the Patients are employed in various ways, and have frequent opportunities of taking extended exercise beyond the Asylum.

In reference to certain suggestions made at a former visit, the Commissioners report: "We notice with pleasure that the improvement in the Wards specially appropriated to the worst class of cases, and adverted to in the last entry of the Commissioners, have been followed by a corresponding improvement in the conduct of the Patients, who are evidently benefited by being surrounded by attractive objects calculated to keep alive their attention. A feeling of confidence and self-respect has obviously been engendered by the removal of wirework, the improvement in dress, and by placing within reach of every inmate the means of occupation and amusement. In addition to the ordinary means of amusement, lectures are given weekly by Dr. Hitchman (the Medical Superintendent), who also obtains the assistance of professed lecturers who may be in the neighbourhood."

The Commissioners add, "We have pleasure in testifying to the general good condition of this Institution, which is very creditable to the Superintendent."

Devon.

The Asylum for the County of Devon was visited in the month of July, when it contained 248 Male, and 316 Female Patients. There were also seven other Female Patients, who were boarding and lodging, under the charge of the Medical Superintendent and the Committee, in cottages beyond the precincts of the Asylum.

The condition of these women was reported to be very satisfactory, and we should be glad if the example thus set were followed by the Visitors in other counties. The Visitors of this Asylum consider that whilst it is their duty to receive all recent cases, they ought not to make room for them by sending back the more tranquil and chronic cases to their respective Workhouses. However full the Asylum may be patients have never been refused admission.

It was with this view that the house was last year taken at Exmouth; and although the completion of the new detached Building has for the present rendered the continued use of the auxiliary establishment unnecessary, we have no doubt that a similar plan will again be adopted should the necessity arise.

The

The new Building for Females contains about 50 Patients, Devon. half the number which it is constructed to accommodate. The rooms in occupation are described as being well furnished and comfortable, and the inmates present a very satisfactory appearance.

In the main Building the Patients were generally tranquil, and no one was restrained or secluded. Some Females, however, in the Refractory Ward were more excited and disorderly in their dress than usual, a circumstance attributed to their having, during the progress of the new Building, been restricted for exercise to the precincts of their Airing Court.

The Wards were clean and well ventilated; the Bedding comfortable; the Dinners excellent and abundant.

About 195 Men and 295 Women were stated to be employed, and the attendance of a large proportion of the Patients in Chapel was said to be regular.

This Institution is reported to be in a very efficient state, and creditable to the Superintendent and the County.

Although we believe that the Visitors of the Dorset Asylum Dorset. are most anxious to provide proper accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, the difficulties which they have encountered in procuring additional land appear to have been hitherto insurmountable.

In the meantime, those Patients who cannot be accommodated in the Asylum are placed at Fisherton House, near Salisbury, at a considerable distance from their friends. In compliance with our suggestion, attempts were made to find suitable Premises in connexion with the Asylum for the temporary accommodation of the surplus Pauper Lunatics of the County, but without success.

At the last visit the Dorset Asylum contained 72 Male and 88 Female Patients, who were generally in good bodily health, and very quiet and orderly. There had been no instance of restraint or seclusion since the preceding visit. The Wards, the Bedding, and the Clothing, were reported to be remarkably clean, and in creditable order, and the whole establishment to be under excellent management.

The Asylum for the County of Durham, which is situated Durham. at Sedgfield, about 11 miles from Durham, and is estimated to accommodate 312 Patients, viz., 157 males and 155 females, was opened on the 13th of April last, when some of the Pauper Lunatics of the County were transferred thither from the Bath Lane Licensed House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Durham.

Tyne, which, under a provisional arrangement with the Justices of that Borough, had been temporarily occupied by them.

The number of Patients on the 11th of December, the day of the first visit of the Commissioners, was 148, of whom 89 were men and 59 women.

The cost of erection of the Asylum was 31,480 *l.*, viz., land, 52 acres, 4,000 *l.*, and buildings and fittings, 27,480 *l.*, the total average cost per patient being thus about 100 *l.*

The Asylum consists of a main building of three stories, and two separate blocks, of two stories each, in connexion respectively with the Workshops and Laundry, and containing Day-rooms on the ground and associated Dormitories on the upper floor.

In the centre of the main building, the principal approach to which is from the north, are the Superintendent's Residence and the general Dining-hall, over which is the Chapel. The male and female Patients occupy respectively the western and eastern divisions of the Asylum.

The second floor of the main building is occupied only at night.

According to the original design there were on the second floor in each division three Dormitories opening into a passage towards the north. Upon further consideration the partition walls were omitted, and the upper story on each side was converted into a large dormitory containing 50 beds, and warmed by open fires.

The several Wards are heated by open fires only. The Dining-hall and Chapel are warmed by a hot-water apparatus.

The arrangements of the Asylum in other respects, and the condition of the inmates, will sufficiently appear by the following extracts from the Report of the Visiting Commissioners :

“ We have inspected all the wards, rooms, offices, work-shops, and premises, and seen all the patients, whom we found tranquil and orderly, suitably clad, and clean in their persons. Their bodily health, generally, appeared to be good, 17 only being at present registered as under medical treatment.

“ A Chaplain has not yet been appointed, but prayers are regularly read in the chapel ; the average attendance being about 60 or 70.

“ The attendants are at present 16 in number, viz., nine in the male, and seven in the female divisions. The wages, with “

“ with periodical rise, are, of the former, 26 *l.*, and of the Durham.  
“ latter, 12 *l.*

“ There are also a male and female night attendant, with  
“ wages, respectively, 30 *l.* and 15 *l.*, who go on duty at  
“ 8 P. M. They visit all the sleeping-rooms once in every two  
“ hours, in order to see that the patients are comfortable and  
“ clean, and to remove the noisy from associated dormitories  
“ to single rooms. Accurate memoranda are kept by the night  
“ attendants on every round, and they are furnished with a  
“ supply of clean bedding and linen, which are immediately  
“ changed where necessary. The effect of this system of night  
“ watch has, as Dr. Smith informs us, proved very satisfactory.  
“ Out of 150 patients, the wet and dirty do not average in  
“ number more than three in each division.

“ The ventilation of the single sleeping-rooms is effected,  
“ amongst other means, by flues near the ceiling, in the  
“ internal walls, passing into large flues in the roof in con-  
“ nexion with towers, one at each end of the building. The  
“ extraction of foul air is promoted by a hot-water cistern  
“ in each tower, which also supplies the baths. As respects  
“ the associated dormitories above mentioned, there are open-  
“ ings into the roof. There are no associated dormitories on  
“ the middle floors.

“ We learn with satisfaction that there is not in the  
“ Asylum any instrument of mechanical restraint, and that  
“ there are no rooms especially appropriated to the purpose  
“ of seclusion. With the exception of the single sleeping  
“ rooms, most of which are plastered, the internal walls are  
“ very rough.

“ The floors of all the corridors and rooms are boarded.

“ The woodwork throughout is simply varnished, and has  
“ a clean and neat appearance.

“ All parts of the Asylum are lighted with gas.

“ There is, as yet, throughout the Wards a great deficiency  
“ of comfortable furniture, matting, carpets, curtains, decora-  
“ tions, and objects calculated to relieve their monotony, and to  
“ interest the patients.

“ The means of washing are not yet in order. There  
“ will, as Dr. Smith informs us, be two in each division  
“ of the main building, and one in each of the detached  
“ buildings.

“ An artesian well is in course of construction, which will  
“ supply abundance of good water. In the meantime water is  
“ brought from some distance in carts, and is pumped up and  
“ to distributed by manual labour.

“ The

**Durham.**

“ The sewage is, at present, conveyed by pipes into three  
 “ cesspools, one of which is within fifty yards of the Asylum, to  
 “ the south, and the other two from the male and female divi-  
 “ sions respectively, are just outside the airing courts. We  
 “ notice this arrangement as very defective, and open to serious  
 “ objection in a sanitary point of view.”

**Essex.**

The Essex Asylum was last visited on the 10th of December 1858, when it contained 169 Male, and 236 Female Patients, 10 being Private patients, and 13 Paupers belonging to parishes not within the county.

The inmates were in tolerable health, but the Asylum contained a large proportion of feeble cases ; and on inquiry, it appeared that many Patients were sent in a very emaciated condition, and that paralytic affections prevailed to a considerable extent. Of 71 deaths since the preceding visit, 22 were attributed to paralysis.

Mechanical restraint had never been resorted to, and seclusion was very rarely employed.

The dietary was found to be good and nutritious, and the Wards clean, properly ventilated, and sufficiently warmed by good open fires. The bedding and clothing were good and clean, and better suits of clothing were provided for Sundays.

The furniture appeared good, and the stock of books, games, and amusements ample.

Divine service was performed in the chapel twice every Sunday, and prayers read daily ; the average attendance on Sundays being 210, and on weekdays 100. The men employed on the land amount to about 40, and others find occupation as engineers, bricklayers, carpenters, tailors and shoemakers, and in household work.

About 100 of the Women are employed in the Laundry and Kitchen, and in needle and household work ; but we think the number might be increased with advantage.

A considerable number of the Patients complained that they were rarely or never visited by their friends. This proving correct, it was recommended that steps should be taken to promote more frequent and regular visitation by the friends and relatives of the inmates. The Commissioners notice very favourably the demeanour and appearance of the nurses and attendants, who were reported to be very efficient in the discharge of their duty ; very few changes occur among them, which the Commissioners attribute to the very liberal wages which the Justices properly allow them.

In conclusion, the Commissioners state, that the wellbeing and comfort of the Patients are fully attended to, and that the  
 condition

condition of the Institution continues to show that it receives the best attention of the Committee of Visitors and the Medical Superintendent. Essex.

Since the purchase of the site for this Asylum was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in February 1858, we have received no further communication from the Justices. We believe, however, that they have taken steps to obtain plans for the proposed Asylum. Glamorgan.

During several years past, extensive alterations and additions have been going on at the Gloucester Asylum, some of which are still in progress, and since our last Report it has been determined to erect a detached residence for the Superintendent, and to convert the apartments used by him into accommodation for Patients. Gloucester.

Contemporaneously with the increase of the building, small portions of ground have from time to time been purchased or rented; and the land now attached to the Asylum amounts to 50 acres, the whole of which is under spade cultivation. When all the additions shall be completed, the Asylum will accommodate 628 Patients.

At the last visit, 415 Patients were in the Asylum, of whom 165 were Men, and 250 Women.

They were in a very satisfactory state; quiet, orderly in demeanor, and clean in person and dress. All the Wards were well ventilated, and in good condition.

Instrumental restraint is in no case resorted to, but seclusion is occasionally used, especially among the Female Patients.

The Visiting Commissioners report very favourably of the marked improvement in the Asylum, and express their great approbation of the skill and activity of the Superintendent in urging the various amendments upon the attention of the governing authorities.

The Asylum for the County of Hants is full on the Female side, but there are some vacancies for Male Patients. Hants.

The farm buildings and workshops are completed, and are good and convenient. A large number of men are employed in farming, which has been conducted with so much success as to enable the Visitors to reduce the weekly charge from 9 s. to 8 s. 6 d., the profit last year amounting to 10½ d. per head per week. A large average of the Patients are regularly employed in various trades; all the clothes, shoes, bedding, &c., being made on the premises.

The Patients were generally orderly, and their clothing and bedding clean and good.

The

**Hants.**

The Commissioners express their satisfaction at the exertions made by Dr. Manley for the improvement and wellbeing of the Patients under his charge.

**Kent.**

In the last Report it was stated that the Visitors of the Kent County Asylum had given notice to the authorities of the cities and boroughs within the county, that after the 31st of May 1859, all Borough Pauper Lunatics would be discharged from the Asylum. It was further stated that the Justices of Maidstone had purchased an eligible site of 20 acres for a Borough Asylum for 100 Patients. The Authorities of the Borough of Maidstone made every endeavour, in which they were supported by our Board, to induce the Town Councils of Canterbury, Rochester, and Dover to unite with them in providing for the care of their Pauper Lunatics in the proposed Asylum. Having failed in this, however, they abandoned for the present their intention of building a Borough Asylum, and determined to renew their arrangement with the Visitors of the County Asylum for the maintenance of their Pauper Lunatics for a further term of three years.

At the visit on the 27th of November last, the enlargement of the Female Refractory Ward, and the re-arrangement of other Wards on the same side, referred to in a previous Report, were in progress, by which, when completed, 15 Bed-rooms would be added to the Refractory Ward, and space for 15 more beds would be obtained in the other Wards, thus providing further accommodation for 30 Female Patients.

With reference to the condition of the Asylum the Commissioners reported as follows :

“The several Wards and Rooms and the beds and bedding  
“were, when we inspected them, clean and generally free  
“from offensive odours. The coir in some of the beds and  
“bolsters of Patients of dirty propensities was matted and in  
“lumps. The ticks also were in some instances insufficiently  
“filled.

“As respects the class of Patients last referred to, the  
“practice is daily to change the ticks, which are always  
“washed before they are dried.

“We were furnished by Dr. Huxley with the following  
“Summary of the Ward Returns applicable to the night  
“previous to our visit :

“Wet, 37 Males, 63 Females ; Total, 100 : Of whom were,  
“Dirty, 20 Males, 28 Females ; Total, 48.

“There is no special arrangement for night nursing by  
“persons exclusively engaged for that duty, which is, as  
“hitherto,

“ hitherto, performed by the attendants in rotation, from ten Kent.  
 “ o'clock at night till six in the morning.

“ In the lower Wards we noticed a considerable number of  
 “ Patients in ticken dresses, and we were informed that many  
 “ others, Females of uncleanly habits, wore under clothing of  
 “ the same materials. At the time of our visit many of the  
 “ Female Inmates of the same Wards were very noisy and  
 “ much excited.”

The large number of Patients in the Kent Asylum who are habitually of wet and dirty habits, has been the subject of comment by the Commissioners on the occasion of former visits.

Whether this large number is owing to the want of a proper system of night attendance, the adoption of which, in many other similar institutions, has been followed by a diminution of such Patients, or to the number of attendants and nurses being insufficient, or to both these causes, we deem it our duty to record the fact and direct attention to the subject. An increase in the number of attendants and nurses has been recommended by the Commissioners on former occasions, and it was at the last visit stated that the subject was under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

Although there are three Asylums in the county of Lan- Lancashire.  
 caster, the provision for Pauper Lunatics has not kept pace with the rapid increase of the population. For some time past all these establishments have been full and crowded, and Patients have frequently been refused admission for want of room.

Meanwhile many Patients whose cases were of an urgent and curable character have been retained in the Workhouses, who, had they been afforded the advantages of early treatment in the Asylums, might have been restored to sanity.

This want of Asylum accommodation has also had the effect of inducing several Boards of Guardians to adopt the very objectionable course of erecting at the workhouses special and extensive wards for their insane poor.

The Asylum at Lancaster Moor when visited in June last Lancaster  
 was quite full, and several of the dormitories were overcrowded. Asylum.  
 It contained at that time 361 Male and 357 Female Patients. The general condition of the Asylum was good, the Patients tranquil, and three-fourths of them regularly and usefully employed.

Although there were many feeble and paralytic cases the general health was good.

Lancaster  
Asylum.

The water supply, which had formerly been insufficient, was then abundant. The Visitors were in treaty for an additional quantity of land.

Among the recommendations made by the Commissioners they advised that the Chapel, which was too small for its purpose, should be converted into a Dining and Recreation Hall, and that a new Chapel should be built.

The Commissioners conclude their Report as follows : “ The  
“ condition of the institution continues to be quite satisfactory,  
“ and very creditable to the superintendent, and the officers  
“ and servants under his direction.”

Rainhill  
Asylum.

The West Derby Asylum at Rainhill has for some time been overcrowded, and so far back as the spring of 1857 numerous applications for the admission of Patients were necessarily refused.

At a visit made by the Commissioners in June 1857, they specially noticed the want of accommodation for this portion of the county, and suggested that additional buildings should be constructed on a simple and inexpensive plan to the north of the existing Asylum ; and at a subsequent visit in March 1858, they again urged the adoption of this mode of enlargement. In consequence of this suggestion, the Visitors directed sketches of the proposed additions to be submitted for the opinion of our Board, and after several interviews with the architect, finished plans were prepared, and eventually recommended for the approval of the Secretary of State.

These additions, which are intended to afford accommodation for 200 Patients, are estimated to cost 7,300 *l*.

At the last visit this Asylum contained 395 Patients, who were quiet and comfortable. Mechanical restraint is never resorted to. Of the men, 110 were employed on the land, and 42 women found occupation in the laundry. The Asylum altogether was in a very creditable state ; the wards being throughout clean and in good condition, the rooms well furnished and comfortable, and the bedding of excellent quality.

On Sundays Divine service is performed in the chapel, which is a detached building, accommodating 350 persons. The average number of patients who attend is 230, and they are reported to be most orderly in their conduct and demeanour.

The Grounds are well planted, and all the Airing Courts are in excellent condition.

The Commissioners, in conclusion, express their approval of the state of the Asylum generally.

At

At the Prestwich Asylum no structural alterations have been made, but increased accommodation is greatly needed. When visited in July last all the beds were full, and, as at Rainhill, the Superintendent had been compelled to refuse admission to Patients. At this time the Asylum contained 496 Patients, 242 Males and 254 Females. Prestwich.

Adverting to former recommendations for the enlargement of the building, the Commissioners again pressed the subject upon the Visitors, and recommended that, as a temporary measure, some vacant house or building should be hired by them. Nothing, however, has yet been done.

The inmates generally were quiet and in good health, but some women of the Refractory Class in the back wards were noisy and excited, and as it appeared that these Patients were more restricted to their airing courts than the other classes, it was recommended that they should be afforded the same means for exercise and employment which had been so successfully used in ameliorating the condition of the other inmates. Mechanical restraint is not employed in this Institution, which is evidently under careful and judicious management. The Wards were clean, and generally in excellent order.

Nearly 300 Patients are regularly employed, a large proportion of the men being occupied on the land, besides which every effort is made to interest and amuse them. In the winter, lectures, concerts, and theatrical entertainments are given in the recreation room; and during the summer a large proportion of Patients of both sexes are taken once a week to a retired portion of the grounds for the purpose of recreation.

The chapel here, as at Rainhill, is at some distance from the main building, and nearly 300 Patients attend Divine service there on Sunday, when a full choral service is performed by the patients in a most creditable manner.

The Asylum continues to be under careful and judicious management.

The Asylum at Leicester is a mixed establishment, viz., a Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland and the Borough of Leicester, united with a voluntary Institution for private Patients. Leicester and Rutland.

Plans for the construction of a Chapel and Dining-hall, and for the enlargement of the Asylum, received the sanction of the Secretary of State in May 1858, and at the visit in November last, these additions were in progress.

The Patients were at that time 321 in number, of whom 54 were of the private class. The Commissioners report that the

Leicester and  
Rutland.

Patients, with the exception of two females, were tranquil, and that the wards were clean and well ventilated, and that, notwithstanding the confusion which prevailed in consequence of the building operations, the Asylum altogether was in a satisfactory state, and reflected great credit on the Medical Superintendent and Matron.

The sewerage, which had formerly been very defective, had been carried into the deep drains of the town, and was in a good state. Thirty-one acres of land had been purchased, and were under cultivation by spade husbandry, with great benefit to the Patients; and a turf walk had been formed round the boundaries of the property.

The Commissioners further state that washstands were in the course of being placed in the bed-rooms occupied by the more tranquil Patients, and that there are no straw beds in this Asylum: some consist of horse hair, but the majority are of flock.

Lincoln.

The Reports relative to the condition and management of the Lincoln County Asylum have been uniformly very favourable, and the creditable state of the Institution, and the satisfactory result of the system of treatment pursued therein, will sufficiently appear by the following extracts from the entry made in the books by the Commissioners, who visited it on the 16th of November last:

“ There are now 341 Patients in the Asylum, of whom 157  
“ are men, and 184 are women. We found them all very  
“ comfortable, and free from excitement, and generally in good  
“ bodily health.

“ A large number of the men are still employed on the  
“ land, and a few are engaged in the tailors’ and shoemakers’  
“ shops. Others assist in the wards. Of the women, the  
“ greater proportion find occupation in the wash-house and  
“ laundry, and in needle and household work.

“ Prayers are read as usual, and we understand that the  
“ chapel is generally filled, and that the Patients behave with  
“ great propriety. Dr. Palmer is of opinion that in many cases  
“ the attendance on Divine service is very beneficial, and that  
“ with all those who attend, the exercise of self-control is of  
“ essential service.

“ We think it would be worthy of consideration by the  
“ Committee of Visitors whether a new chapel should not be  
“ built, and the present chapel converted into a dining and  
“ recreation hall.

“ We found all the wards very clean and properly warmed.

“ The

“ The new rooms are now finished and occupied. Their fur- Lincoln.  
 “ niture is good, and they afford excellent accommodation for  
 “ 150 additional Patients.

“ We observed with pleasure that since our last visit some  
 “ of the rooms and galleries have been supplied with more  
 “ tables, pictures, flowers, and other objects of interest. Some  
 “ excellent washstands have been placed in the dormitories.

“ These improvements seem to have given great satisfaction  
 “ to the inmates, and we hope that they will gradually be  
 “ introduced into all the wards.

“ There are about 30 acres of land under cultivation, from  
 “ which a fair profit is made. No additional land has yet been  
 “ obtained, but we hope that the subject will not be lost sight of.

“ We suggest that a very considerable addition should be  
 “ made to the stock of books.

“ We are glad to learn a greater variety of clothing is  
 “ about to be introduced among the men.

“ The general appearance of the Patients, their tranquil  
 “ and orderly demeanour, and their good bodily condition,  
 “ prove that they continue to receive the best attention of  
 “ the Medical Superintendent.”

The extensive alterations and additions which at the date Middlesex  
 of our last Report had just been commenced at the Hanwell (Hanwell).  
 Asylum have not yet been completed. At a visit made at  
 the close of last year, it was found that the new third story  
 had been roofed in, and was partially occupied on the male  
 side, but that the new wings and extensive offices were still  
 incomplete, and that the works connected with the addition to  
 the old wards had been stopped, owing to the default of the  
 contractor.

Although some of the new galleries on the male side were  
 occupied, others (in the old building) had been necessarily  
 thrown out of use, and the Asylum had been closed against  
 the admission of any Patients since the month of August, a  
 period of four months. In the meantime, the Workhouses  
 and Licensed Houses in the metropolitan district were crowded  
 to excess.

At the date of the visit the Asylum contained 418 men and  
 587 women. They were generally in fair health, but much  
 confusion necessarily prevailed by reason of some of the  
 Patients being deprived of their usual day-rooms; and  
 many of the refractory class were restricted to one airing  
 court. The importance of taking the most energetic steps for  
 the completion of the works was therefore urged upon the

Middlesex  
(Hanwell).

consideration of the Committee, and in particular it was recommended that the additional Medical Officers should be appointed without delay.

On the occasion of previous visits numerous and important suggestions have from time to time been offered by the Commissioners for the consideration of the Visitors, and some few of them have been approved and carried out. Amongst other recommendations, however, which have not met with the approval of the Visitors, are the following:

1. The appointment of an increased Medical Staff (the proper medical care of so many Patients by two resident officers being manifestly impossible).

2. The employment of a more numerous body of Night Nurses and Attendants.

3. The disuse of a grey serge dress for male patients (similar to that used in convict prisons), as unnecessarily painful and degrading to some of the Patients who are persons of education, and many of whom formerly occupied respectable stations.

It is desirable here to notice a peculiarity prevailing in this Institution, which does not exist in any other county Asylum, and which, in our opinion, is not convenient. We understand that the Visitors have directed their clerk not to allow the Medical Officers to peruse reports made by the Commissioners, and thus these gentlemen are prevented from becoming acquainted with the tenor of our observations, many of which have immediate reference to their special departments, and are, in fact, written for their particular consideration.

Middlesex  
(Colney Hatch).

At the last visit to the Colney Hatch Asylum, in September last, it contained 1,285 Patients, 515 being males and 770 females.

At this time the general condition of the Patients was satisfactory. They were tranquil, well dressed, and orderly, and the wards were well ventilated.

Instrumental restraint is never, and seclusion seldom, used.

The importance of forming Walks and Roads over the whole of the land of the Institution (so as to afford the Patients more extended exercise than could be obtained in their airing courts) has been repeatedly urged, and this recommendation has at length been complied with. Such of the Patients as are in a fit state, are now taken for exercise over the whole property; in addition to which, many of them take walks (under care) beyond the precincts of the grounds. We are glad to learn that the complaints formerly made by the neighbours

bours on this subject have ceased, and that no instance of misconduct on the part of any Patient has occurred. Middlesex  
(Colney Hatch),

We regret to find the means of useful employment are less varied here than in most County Asylums.

Adverting, among other things, to the suggestions made at the preceding visit, in 1857, as to the disuse of ticken dresses, the application of gas burners, the means of personal washing, and the increase of books and amusements, the Commissioners again urged the adoption of these suggestions, and offered others of a similar character.

We are happy to add that since this last visit, the Visitors have intimated to us their concurrence with most of these suggestions, and have informed us that they would at once be carried into effect.

On one most important subject, however, namely, the appointment of additional Medical Officers, we have as yet received no communication of the Visitors' intentions.

The Medical Staff at this large Asylum at present consists only of two Medical Superintendents, each of whom has an assistant, who acts as Dispenser. These gentlemen have the entire medical and moral control and care of 1,285 Patients. It is manifest that anything like individual treatment must be limited to a very small proportion of the cases, and we fear that with the mass of the Patients the Superintendents must necessarily depend mainly upon the good conduct and trustworthiness of the attendants. Moreover, the chance of cure must, as we apprehend, be greatly reduced; such chance being still further diminished by the fact, that during the last six months there has been no Medical Assistant on the male side.

The additions at the Asylum, calculated to accommodate 600 additional Patients, have been carried on with activity; and at the time of the visit in September, all the new wards were roofed in, and some occupied.

During the building operations, it was found that the roofs of the two central wings covering Wards 1, 2, and 3 on the female side, and 15, 16, and 17 on the male side, were so defective that their removal became necessary. These six wards were consequently abandoned, and the furniture removed to the new buildings. Thus, although some of the new wards were full, there had been no increase in the number of the Patients; indeed it appeared that since the preceding visit as many as 458 Patients had been refused admission for want of room. Some large rooms near the new Laundry, however, were approaching completion, and the Visitors were urged to furnish

Middlesex  
(Colney Hatch).

these, as well as the new wards, without delay, so as to relieve the Metropolitan Workhouses of a great accumulation of cases quite unfitted to be retained therein.

Adverting generally to the recent additions, the Commissioners make the following observations:—"Although the  
" internal arrangements of the new wards are generally good,  
" we are sorry to have to record our opinion, that the addi-  
" tions have a more detrimental effect upon the older portions  
" of the building than we had even anticipated when the plans  
" were originally submitted to us. The lofty new wing for  
" Female Patients at the western extremity of the Asylum  
" overshadows and renders gloomy the yards on either side  
" of it, and by some oversight the roof of the new block on  
" the south has been so constructed as entirely to obstruct all  
" view of the country in that direction; whilst the new spur  
" on the east still further encloses the airing courts, which  
" were before open and cheerful, and indeed the best belonging  
" to the Asylum."

Monmouth, &c.

The Asylum at Abergavenny for the joint Counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor, and the City of Hereford, has during the last year been deprived by death of the services of Dr. Allen, who was succeeded by Dr. M'Culloch in March 1858.

In the month of August last the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained for the purchase of about 13 acres of additional land for the use of this Asylum, and we have recently had under our consideration plans for the enlargement of the building. The proposed additions are for the accommodation of 130 Patients.

At the last visit made to the institution in November it contained 153 Male and 195 Female Patients, who were generally in good health, and (with the exception of some cases amongst the females) tranquil. Instrumental restraint had never been employed since the opening of the Asylum, and the instances of seclusion were extremely rare, amounting to eight only since Dr. M'Culloch had taken charge of the Asylum, a period of eight months.

The suggestions made at the previous visit in 1857 for additional land and accommodation, for the removal of division walls, and the improvement of the system of bathing, had all been carried out; and further recommendations were made for better furnishing the galleries, for open fire-places, for some improvement in the ventilation, for suitable provision for the sick, for the removal of certain division walls, the formation of a school, and other purposes.

The

The general condition and management of the Asylum are Monmouth, &c. creditable to the authorities.

The Norfolk County Lunatic Asylum was last visited in Norfolk. May 1858. The new Buildings have been completed, and afford additional accommodation for 60 men and 80 women.

It is computed that this Asylum will now hold 440 Patients; and the kitchens and offices are constructed upon such a scale that they would be sufficient were the accommodation extended to 600. We hope, therefore, that it will at length be found practicable to make some arrangement for the reception of Patients belonging to the Boroughs of Norwich and Yarmouth.

At the last visit the Asylum contained 305 Patients of both sexes, the females being in a very satisfactory condition, free from excitement, clean and neat in their persons, and suitably dressed. The Commissioners notice, especially, the suitable and varied dresses of the women, the well furnished and cheerful aspect of their wards, and the good condition of the airing courts. The condition of the men appeared less satisfactory. "Several of the beds were deficient in blankets, "which, in some cases, were too short, and the bed-ticks "were too small. In one dormitory, containing 11 beds, "nearly all the beds, and bedding, which externally appeared "clean and in proper order, proved, on examination, to be "dirty and offensive." These defects appeared to have been owing to the negligence of an attendant, who was forthwith dismissed.

In the interval between the preceding and this last visit (a period of eight months) two Male Patients had been restrained by means of "sleeved dresses." There had been no instance of seclusion.

All the rooms and galleries were clean and in good order. The new rooms are described as spacious, light, and airy. The dietary was ample, and the food provided for dinner, on the day of our visit, was good and abundant.

A large proportion of the inmates are employed usefully, and a considerable number are allowed to walk beyond the Asylum grounds on Sundays.

With the exception of the male ward, above adverted to, the condition of the Asylum is described as very good, and the wellbeing of the inmates properly attended to. The Commissioners, however, conclude their Report with a variety of suggestions, having for their object the general improvement of the Institution.

The

Notts.

The Nottingham Asylum was visited in May 1858, and at that time contained 262 Patients. They appeared to be in fair bodily health and clean in their persons. The women, excepting those in one ward, were suitably and neatly dressed. In that ward the personal condition of the inmates was not so satisfactory, and the same observation applies to the corresponding ward on the male side. The galleries and day and sleeping rooms, and the beds and bedding were clean and in good order. Mechanical restraint is not employed in this Asylum. Seclusion is used to a considerable extent.

Among the improvements it may be stated that a system of instruction had been established on the men's side. Orders had been given for removing the boundary walls and sheds enclosing the present Epileptic Male Court, and substituting turf for flags. The Commissioners made, for the consideration of the Visitors, various suggestions, having for their object improved arrangements for out-door exercise, more comfortable furniture for the sick and infirm, the supply of entertaining publications and objects of interest and amusement, and the introduction of in-door trades and occupations.

Oxford and  
Berks.

The alterations and improvements which have been in progress in the Oxford Asylum since 1854 have been nearly completed. The enlargement of the airing courts, the removal of the diagonal wall, which divided the airing courts on the women's side of the Asylum, and the walks which have been made in the 12 acres of land purchased in 1835, have afforded the Patients greater facilities for taking exercise daily.

A large number of the males were at our last visit occupied in levelling the higher and filling up the lower parts of the land, which had become saturated and marshy from the draining of the higher parts. The sewage is made available for surface irrigation; and the sandy nature of the soil being favourable to this process, the cultivation of the ground has been easy, and the improvement rapid. What was lately unreclaimed land now produces an abundance of vegetables for the use of the establishment, and roots for sale. The average number of the male Patients employed in the garden during the last year was 75, in addition to 36 employed in trades and household work.

Of the women, many are occupied in the wash-house and laundry, and in needlework.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint, and few of seclusion recently.

The

The condition of the Patients, as regards tranquillity, personal appearance, and dress, was satisfactory, the galleries and rooms were clean, and the beds and bedding in good order. Oxford and Berks.

The Commissioners were pleased with the appearance and demeanour of the attendants and nurses, and with the knowledge which they showed of the several patients under their charge.

They report that the male patients were in progress of being supplied with dress of varied colour and material, instead of uniform grey cloth.

They repeat the suggestion previously made as to the advantage which would attend the erection of a new chapel, in lieu of the room at present appropriated and fitted up for the purpose, which is not of a suitable character or adequate dimensions, and which, being over the kitchen, must, during the summer months especially, be very close. They conclude their Report by recording their opinion that the general condition and management of the Asylum are highly creditable to the Medical Superintendent and the Officers acting under him.

In the year 1854, the necessity for making considerable additions to the Salop and Montgomery Counties Lunatic Asylum was brought under the notice of the Visitors. The Asylum at that time was capable of accommodating 260 Patients, and it was shown that the average number resident had increased from 154 patients in 1849, to 250 in 1853. Plans for the erection of two wings for 134 Patients, a new chapel, and the conversion of the room then used as a chapel into a kitchen, together with new offices, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and are now completed. The accommodation thus provided is of an excellent description, the rooms being cheerful and airy, and the building well situate. Salop.

The new chapel is very convenient and suitable, and though detached, it communicates with the main building by means of a covered way.

When the Salop Asylum was last visited in June 1858, it contained 337 Patients.

The Commissioners report that several Patients were secluded, but no one was under restraint.

The Patients were in a quiet condition, and the clothing of the women especially good and clean. The Commissioners state, "We noticed generally much improvement in the demeanour of the Female Patients, which in our opinion is attributable to the improved accommodation provided for them."

Salop.

“ them. Here, as in other Asylums, every step taken to  
 “ remove bars, wirework, and other indications of restraint,  
 “ has been followed by a corresponding improvement in the  
 “ conduct of the inmates.”

The Commissioners recommend, that the new buildings on the men's side, which were then completed, should at once be furnished, and the Patients removed thither, and that the Lower Ward in the old building should be abandoned; that all the new bedding should consist of horsehair; that seats, washstands, &c., should be placed in the bed-rooms; that the wirework and heavy fire-guards be taken away, and the general ventilation improved.

Considerable progress had been made in bringing the newly purchased land (amounting to 14 acres) into cultivation; it had been judiciously laid out, and afforded walks of very considerable extent. Both the back and front gardens were in excellent order, and it was suggested that the inner courts should be brought into a similar state of cultivation.

The wards were in a good state, although the ventilation was imperfect in some of them. The food is described as of good quality, and to be very neatly served.

The drainage, which had formerly been defective, was reported to be in complete order, but the new apparatus for the water supply was not finished. An Assistant Medical Officer had been recently appointed.

The Commissioners conclude their Report as follows:

“ The Medical Superintendent evidently devotes his best  
 “ attention to the welfare of his Patients, and the improved  
 “ state of the Asylum is creditable to him.”

Somerset.

The Somerset Asylum was last visited in March 1858, and at that time contained 365 Patients. Of these, 89 of each sex were employed; between 30 and 40 went to the parish church, and about 90 of each sex attended Divine service in the chapel on Sundays.

Mechanical restraint had, since the last previous visit, been resorted to in the case of one patient, to prevent him from irritating a sore on his body; and some patients had been secluded from time to time during excitement.

At the time of the Commissioners' visit the Patients were, on the whole, quiet. The condition, however, of many of them, as to personal neatness and the state of their clothing, was not satisfactory. Six or eight Female Patients wore lock boots, without stockings, on account of their violent and destructive propensities. Those patients only who go to the parish church  
 are

are stated to have better clothes for Sundays. A large number of beds were found to be hard and insufficiently filled, and being placed on bedsteads with wooden or iron bottoms, could not but be most uncomfortable. Somerset.

The Commissioners recommended that the beds generally should be more frequently emptied and refilled, and a better material substituted for cocoa-nut fibre. Certain narrow wooden compartments, which are peculiar to this Asylum, and are constructed in some of the dormitories for the use of epileptics, were found to have been increased in number, and more were in progress. The necessity or utility of such special arrangements for epileptics appeared to the Commissioners to be very doubtful.

The system adopted in this Asylum of placing a number of Patients to sleep in large dormitories continues to work satisfactorily. The dormitory in the male division, containing 76 beds, was found to be well furnished with washstands and other conveniences. Similar arrangements in the corresponding dormitory on the female side were in progress, but not completed at the time of the visit.

The Commissioners suggested that portions of the doors of the attendants' bed-rooms should be glazed, to enable them to exercise a proper supervision of the Patients during the night.

The ventilation of parts of the Asylum was noticed as defective, and it was considered that more comfortable furniture was required in some of the wards.

For the further improvement of the Institution, and to enable Dr. Boyd to carry out his plans for the benefit of the Patients, the Commissioners submitted, for the consideration of the Visitors, various suggestions relative to the introduction of bedside carpets, more attention to the bath-rooms and lavatories, the more frequent change of water in the baths, the gravelling and planting of one of the female airing grounds, and the lowering of the division walls of the airing courts.

The Commissioners thought that the number of attendants and nurses, more especially in the wards appropriated to the Patients of the worst class, might be increased with advantage. The ward for this (the worst) class on the male side, containing nearly 30 Patients, was frequently (as they were informed) left with only one attendant.

The Commissioners report that the grounds were kept in good order, and the Male Patients were then engaged in completing a walk round the property.

The Asylum for the County of Stafford being nearly full, especially on the male side, plans for its enlargement have been Stafford.

Stafford.

been under the consideration of the Visitors. It was proposed to provide the additional accommodation by adding a fourth story to the wings, and building two stories of single rooms over the No. 7 Ward on each side of the House.

Accordingly, plans for these alterations were submitted to us in May last; but being of opinion that sufficient advantage had not been taken of the vacant space in the wide galleries on the upper stories, which could readily be converted into dormitories, we recommended that the plans of raising the wings should be abandoned, and the one for increasing the single rooms alone carried out. At the same time, we expressed an opinion, that it would be very undesirable, considering the limited and circumscribed nature of the land, to make provision for any material increase in the number of Patients.

Subsequently, we received a further communication on this subject, when, taking into consideration the rapid increase in the number of the Insane in the County, we suggested the erection of a detached building of an inexpensive character for the more quiet and harmless Patients, upon a separate site.

Our recommendation as to confining the additions to the erection of single rooms, was adopted; but no further steps have been taken, although the necessity for a more comprehensive system of enlargement is urgent.

The Asylum was last visited on the 1st of June 1858, when it contained 447 Patients. The inmates were found generally in a tranquil state, and no one was secluded or restrained. There had been no instance of restraint since the last visit, and the periods of seclusion had been short.

The wards were clean, and the bedding in good order. The Commissioners state, "We learn that prayers are read twice a week, and on Sunday, but there are no daily prayers. The school is open three times a week, and continues to prove a great source of amusement to the Inmates, of whom about 87 are in the habit of attending."

A large number of the Patients are usefully employed, but the number of women engaged in the Laundry was about to be diminished, as a new Steam Washing Apparatus was in course of erection.

It was recommended that more attention should be given to the dress and demeanour of those Patients who are disposed to soil and destroy their clothes, and that some of the more disorderly should be occasionally tried in the better wards,  
and

and afforded more extended exercise beyond their airing Stafford courts.

The following is the conclusion of the Commissioners' Report: "The various officers are evidently very attentive to their duties, and the general management is satisfactory."

No steps have been taken at the Suffolk County Asylum Suffolk. to provide additional accommodation, and we are sorry to report that our efforts to induce the Justices of the County to receive Patients belonging to the Borough of Ipswich have failed of success.

When last visited, in November 1858, the Asylum contained 294 Patients, and was full on the female side. The necessity for an immediate extension of the building was manifest; and the Commissioners again urged the claims of the Boroughs of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds upon the Visitors, in the hope that when they were making the necessary additions to the Asylum they might also be induced to make provision for the Pauper Lunatics of those boroughs.

Although no increase had been made in the amount of accommodation, it appeared that various structural improvements had been carried out in accordance with suggestions made at the previous visit. Thus, many old circular windows had been altered: some of the flagged single rooms had been boarded, and the airing court walls lowered: better bedsteads, more washstands, and carpeting had been procured: and many of the rooms had been improved.

The recommendations for the purchase of additional land, the use of gas, the appointment of regular night attendants, had not been adopted. The Commissioners again brought these subjects under the consideration of the Visitors, and made further suggestions as to the mode of bathing, and the inadequate means for personal washing. They also suggested that increased means of occupation should be provided for the male Patients.

Mechanical restraint is never resorted to in any case.

The Commissioners conclude their Report as follows:

"The condition of the Patients, and their contented appearance, show the continued care and good treatment they receive from Dr. and Mrs. Kirkman."

For some years past the Surrey Asylum has been inadequate Surrey. to accommodate all the Pauper Lunatics of the County, many of whom have consequently been sent to the Metropolitan Licensed

Surrey.

Licensed Houses, whilst others have been retained in the wards of their respective Workhouses.

At a visit made by four Members of this Board, in December 1857, they adverted to the want of accommodation, and recommended that immediate steps should be taken to provide additional accommodation, by the erection of detached buildings, of a simple and inexpensive character, for such Patients as were habitually employed, observing at the same time that in the event of such additions being made, an increased quantity of land would be necessary.

Accordingly, at the ensuing Epiphany Sessions for the County, it was referred to the Visitors to consider the best means by which further accommodation could be provided; and shortly afterwards a conference was held at the Asylum between the Visitors and some members of this Board, when the Visitors stated that they had it in contemplation to build at once for at least 500 additional Patients.

At this time they intimated a hope that they should be enabled to purchase about 40 acres of land adjacent, and in addition to the 97 acres already belonging to the Asylum; expressing their opinion that in such case the amount of land would justify a building sufficient to accommodate even 1,000 additional Patients, should such an increase hereafter become necessary.

On subsequent inquiry, however, it appeared that only 23 acres of land could be purchased, at a cost of 400 *l.* per acre, and that the remaining portions could only be obtained upon lease for 50 years, at a rental of 120 *l.* per annum.

The Visitors therefore addressed a letter to this Board, stating that they were prepared to recommend to the Court of Quarter Sessions the purchase of the land in question; provided that such purchase would receive the approval of the Secretary of State, as being sufficient (when added to the other land belonging to the Asylum) for the erection of new buildings for 1,000 Patients.

Being aware of the pressing want of accommodation in this County, we very reluctantly assented to this view of the question, provided that, in addition to the land so to be purchased, a similar plot of 23 acres were rented for 60 years, under the provisions of the 33d sect. of the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97.

When, however, the matter was again brought before the Justices in Quarter Sessions, the whole proposition was negatived; and a Special Committee was appointed to inquire, and to report upon the subject.

Ultimately,

Ultimately, on the 9th of March 1858, it was intimated to this Board by Mr. Alcock (as representing the Justices of the County and the Visitors), that the Visitors were unable to purchase or rent any additional land whatever, and that they now proposed at once to build for 500 Patients upon the existing site; at the same time stating that it was proposed, by a different distribution of the land, and by converting pastures into garden ground, to provide additional means of occupation and recreation for the additional Patients.

Without undervaluing any advantages to be derived from these proposed changes in the distribution of the land, it was evident that the large increase of Patients would render such advantages nugatory, and that by the proposed new arrangement 1,500 Patients would be collected within the same area which originally had not been considered too large for 500 Patients. In addition to which objection, the land hitherto enjoyed by the smaller number would be further abridged by the abstraction of about eight acres for the new buildings.

Considering the urgency for accommodation, however, and the hopelessness of further opposition on our part, we forbore to press our strong objections to the course proposed, otherwise than by distinctly protesting against the arrangement, and reserving the right to re-state our views whenever we might deem it expedient.

This Asylum was last visited on the 8th of December 1858. It then contained 950 Patients, 425 men, and 525 women. At that time the Commissioners stated that, in their opinion, the Asylum was far too crowded, and recommended that a portion of the Patients should be sent to some other public establishment. They also expressed a hope that no attempts would be made to enlarge the Asylum until a considerable quantity of additional land should have been obtained. With the exception of some noisy females, the patients were on the whole tranquil. There was no restraint, and the instances of seclusion had not recently been frequent.

The Commissioners make several recommendations, and advert to a number of others which have been made from time to time, on the occasion of former visits, but which have not been adopted by the Visitors.

Of the suggestions made at former visits, the most important related to the increase of the Medical Staff; the appointment of a Head Attendant on the male side; and the establishment of a more complete system of night nursing and attendance.

They were glad to find that their recommendations for the

Surrey.

appointment of more Medical Officers had been attended to, Dr. Meyer having been appointed resident physician, with paramount authority throughout the Asylum; in addition to whom there will be a Medical Officer on each side of the Institution.

As respects the appointment of a Head Attendant, the Visitors consider such an officer unnecessary, and that all duties which could be performed by him can conveniently be attended to by the Medical Officer. In this opinion we do not concur. It is impossible that, even with the increased staff, the Medical Officer can be at all times in the wards, so as properly to overlook the attendants, nor can he be present during the administration of baths, or medicine, or at all times ascertain that wine, brandy, and other medical extras, ordered for sick and infirm Patients, are duly given to them.

The Visitors also decline to make any change in the present system of night nursing.

Sussex.

The new Asylum for the County of Sussex is nearly completed. A portion of it, indeed, has been fit for occupation for some time past.

In the spring of last year, the building was inspected by a Member of our Board, who reported that the residence of the Medical Superintendent and the right wing were in a forward state, and suggested that these should be completed and furnished without delay; that the Medical Superintendent should at once be appointed; and that a number of harmless and able-bodied male Patients should be selected from the Licensed Houses, and admitted into the Asylum, where they might be very usefully and beneficially employed in levelling the ground, and completing the roads and gardens.

The recommendation in reference to the appointment of the Superintendent has been adopted by the Visitors; but the other suggestions have not yet been carried out.

Dr. Lockhart Robertson, formerly Assistant Medical Officer of the Military Hospital at Yarmouth, was at this time appointed Medical Superintendent, but had not then taken up his residence at the Asylum.

At a visit subsequently made by three Members of the Board, it was again recommended that no further time should be lost in carrying out the suggestion for the residence of Dr. Robertson at the Asylum, and the admission of male Patients.

Some improvements were at the same time suggested in the interior walls, which were very rough and unplastered,  
and

and contrasted in a very unfavourable manner with the ornamental and highly-finished brickwork of the exterior, and also in reference to warming and ventilation, and as to structural precautions against the spread of fire, &c. Sussex.

The supply of water, although originally reported to be very abundant, has proved to be insufficient, and the Visitors proposed to sink an Artesian well.

The Commissioners, who visited the Warwick Asylum in Warwick. October last, reported favourably as to its condition and management, which they attribute to the judicious superintendence of the Medical Officer. The Patients were quiet, and the wards clean, and in good order.

There were 301 Patients in the Asylum, none of whom are ever restrained, and seclusion is rarely used.

The number of Patients employed are 86 males and 80 females. Of the men, 40 work out of doors, and these are superintended whilst at work by six paid labourers, who do not otherwise act as attendants.

In reference to this subject, the Commissioners repeated the recommendations made at a former visit, that instead of these labourers, properly qualified attendants should be engaged, under whose care a larger number of the Patients might be employed, with greater advantage to the Asylum, and more beneficially for themselves.

The Patients were found in a tranquil state, and their rooms and galleries clean, and in good order.

Some suggestions were also offered as to more completely furnishing the wards, the improvement of the baths, and the mode of bathing, &c.

At the Asylum for the County of Wilts further accommodation having been found necessary, plans for the erection of a second story over the back wing on the female side were submitted to us. In these plans provision was made for only 14 Patients, at a cost of 1,400 *l.*; and being of opinion that so great an expense was unnecessary, and that more suitable, and far less costly, additions might be made by an extension of the buildings connected with the Laundry, we placed ourselves in communication with the Architect, and at our suggestion a new plan was framed, and additional accommodation for 30 Female Patients was obtained, whilst the estimated cost was only increased by 146 *l.* The new plan was adopted by the Visitors, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the building is now completed. Wilts.

Wilts. When the Asylum was visited in July last it contained 330 Patients, 143 males and 187 females.

These numbers leave a few vacant beds on the male side, but the sleeping-rooms for the women were overcrowded; to remedy which the Commissioners recommended that one of the upper galleries should be exclusively used for sleeping accommodation, and the Patients distributed during the day in the other wards. "This plan," they say, "would also have the advantage of bringing together a greater number of attendants who appear to us to be too few in number for the proper supervision and improvement of the Patients."

"With additional attendants, the Patients who are now placed in the back or refractory wards might all be taken out for extended walks round the property. At present many of them, we fear, do not leave the airing courts."

The Commissioners have heretofore recommended that Night Nurses should be appointed, to ensure greater attention during the night, and with the view of inducing an improvement in the Patients' habits, and of diminishing the number of wet and dirty beds. This recommendation the Visitors have declined to adopt. The Commissioners report, that with the exception of one woman, who was much excited, and in seclusion, all the Patients were very tranquil.

Only one Patient since the opening of the Asylum has been placed in restraint. This was a female who was extremely refractory and violent, and who wore a strait waistcoat for two days. Seclusion is employed rarely with the men, but more frequently with the female Patients.

A considerable proportion of the Patients are usefully employed, and all the clothes and shoes are made in the Establishment.

The general condition of the Asylum is described as very good; all the wards are clean and well ventilated, the bedding and clothing good, and the Patients evidently under kind treatment.

Worcester.

There have been no structural alterations or additions to the Worcester Asylum since our last Report.

The building is, indeed, at present more than sufficient for the wants of the County, and upon our suggestion the Visitors have authorised the admission of Private and out County Patients.

At the visit made in May 1858, the Asylum contained 322 Patients, of whom three were Private Patients, and 30 were Paupers belonging to Bedfordshire.

The

The condition of the inmates was, on the whole, satisfactory ; Worcester. but the dresses of some of the men were wanting in neatness, and more attention to personal cleanliness was recommended. There had been only one case of instrumental restraint (for the purpose of carrying into effect some surgical treatment), and instances of seclusion were rare.

The wards were generally clean and in fair order, but it was recommended that means should be taken to promote better ventilation on the ground-floor bed-rooms (single rooms), some of which were defective in this respect, owing to the difficulty of opening the windows.

On former visitations the Commissioners had made various suggestions for the general improvement of the Institution, several of which had been adopted. Amongst others, the chapel had been brought into use ; a Night Nurse had been appointed to attend the female Patients, but the men remained without such an attendant ; the airing ground had been planted, and another prepared for planting ; a walk of some extent had been made round the Asylum, and its airing courts extended.

Having learned the amount of wages given to the Female Attendants, the Commissioners stated their opinion that the wages paid were below the sum usually paid in County Asylums, and scarcely enough to secure the services of good Nurses. They also expressed their opinion that the Nurses were too few in number. Upon the whole, the Asylum was in creditable condition, and under kind and careful superintendence.

The Asylum for the North and East Riding of Yorkshire continues to be under the same active and good management. York, North and East Riding. The last visit of the Commissioners was in December ; there were then 445 Patients in the establishment. They were generally free from excitement, and their personal condition most satisfactory. The several wards and rooms, beds and bedding, were clean, and no offensive odour was perceptible in the sleeping-rooms of any of the Patients.

There are no padded rooms, or arrangements for seclusion, which, as well as mechanical restraint, is stated to be rarely resorted to.

A large number of the male Patients are employed in spade husbandry ; of the 142 acres belonging to the Asylum, above 40 are cultivated by the labour of the Patients.

The chapel, which can accommodate about 300 persons, is filled on Sundays, when two full services are performed

York,  
North and East  
Riding.

by the Chaplain, who also reads the service on Wednesdays and visits the Asylum on Fridays.

At the visit of the Commissioners much progress had been made in embanking, in laying out and planting the grounds, and in the erection of additional farm and other buildings, and of a detached residence for the Steward.

York, West  
Riding.

The plans for the enlargement of this Asylum, which at the date of our last Report were under the consideration of the Board, were finally approved by the Secretary of State in July last, and the buildings are now in progress.

Although these additions will raise the population of the Asylum to a number far too great for the limited amount of land belonging to the Institution, the concentration of the domestic offices, and the erection of a proper chapel and dining-hall, will no doubt be a most important improvement, and will greatly assist in the proper working of the Establishment, which, at the date of the last visit, contained 851 Patients.

For some time past, we have, at every successive yearly visit to this Asylum, made a variety of suggestions for its improvement.

In 1855 the high rate of mortality was specially adverted to, and increased attention recommended to all possible means of invigorating and improving the physical condition of the inmates.

At that visit numerous recommendations were made for the improvement of the dietary; for the increase of warm clothing; for the better temperature of the wards; for the supply of proper leather shoes instead of cloth, and the disuse of ticken dresses; for the increase of out-door exercise, occupation, and amusement; for the provision of better furniture, and better accommodation for the sick and infirm; for the appointment of a head male attendant; for more attention to the Patients during the night; for the diminution of the seclusion; for the improvement of the airing courts, and the removal of iron bars and gates, and wirework.

In 1856 the Commissioners observed, that although the bedding on the male side was good, many of the females' beds were in bad condition (87 being of straw), and that 24 men and 62 women were of dirty habits. They adverted to the want of proper provision for the sick; to the inadequacy of the means for personal washing; to the defective state of the water-closets, and the want of convenient furniture and utensils; to the insufficiency of attendants and nurses, and the

the poor accommodation and low wages allowed them ; and to the want of a head attendant. York, West  
Ridling.

In October 1857 this Asylum was again visited ; it then contained 844 inmates. On this occasion the Commissioners entered very fully into the defective condition of this Institution. The large mortality which had occurred since the preceding visit again attracted attention ; 179 patients having died between the 4th of March 1856 and the 24th of October 1857.

In order to render more clear the precise state of this populous establishment upon the occasion of inspecting it at this period, we think it desirable to make the following extracts from the Report then entered in the Visitors' Book of the Asylum :

“ There is no regular Infirmary on either side of the  
 “ house. The importance of these Infirmaries has been  
 “ already suggested by the Commissioners who have preceded  
 “ us, and we now repeat their recommendation, requesting the  
 “ attention of the Visitors to the amount of mortality in the  
 “ Asylum as indicating the expediency of separate attention  
 “ and accommodation for the sick and infirm patients. The  
 “ number of deaths may be owing in a great measure to the  
 “ bad bodily condition of the Patients at the time of admis-  
 “ sion, but we think that there would be a greater chance  
 “ of recovery in many cases if proper Infirmaries were  
 “ established, having all the conveniences and comforts of  
 “ sick rooms, and if the Patients therein were attended by  
 “ nurses exclusively devoted to their care, and not by nurses  
 “ (already overworked) whose time and attention are dis-  
 “ tracted, and indeed mainly occupied by superintending  
 “ healthy and other troublesome Patients. And here it seems  
 “ necessary to advert to the staff of attendants generally. The  
 “ numbers of male and female attendants throughout the  
 “ Asylum are manifestly insufficient. There is no other  
 “ county asylum in our recollection where the numbers are  
 “ so low, or where the accommodation, in several respects, is  
 “ so extremely imperfect. The deficiency of attendants is  
 “ remarkable throughout both sides of the Asylum.

“ We recommend (as has been before recommended) a  
 “ head attendant, not filling any other office, but whose sole  
 “ duty should be to see the wards and Patients properly  
 “ attended to and exercised, and properly supplied with all  
 “ necessaries. The night attendants should each have a tell-  
 “ tale clock, showing that they duly take the rounds and  
 “ attend to the Patients. At present there are many dirty  
 “ cases,

York, West  
Riding.

“ cases, and 67 straw beds on the female side The dresses  
“ are too uniform and too like those used in prisons. They  
“ should be varied more. There should be Sunday suits, and  
“ the ticken bed-gowns should be abandoned. The men should  
“ have leather shoes, enabling them to walk out of doors, even  
“ when the ground is wet. In the beds straw should be dis-  
“ used, and the bedsteads with wooden bottoms should have  
“ sacking. All beds should have under blankets. The pil-  
“ lows are in many cases so thin as to be of little or no use.  
“ We observed several Patients with black eyes. All these  
“ and other injuries should be regularly entered in the Weekly  
“ Medical Visitation Book, and the Case Book should contain,  
“ in addition to the other facts, the fluctuations of the disease  
“ in each case, the bodily state of each Patient, and every  
“ remedy prescribed for him.”

The amount of seclusion employed is also commented upon, and suggestions made for its diminution. Finally, the Commissioners adverted to the rate of payment, which was at the rate of 7 s. 6 d. per week for each Patient, and requested the Visitors to take into their consideration the expediency of increasing it, so as to carry out any of the above suggestions whereby additional expense would be incurred.

At the visit made in March 1858, when 851 Patients were in the Asylum, the men were quiet and orderly, but some of the women were much excited and noisy.

Several of the men had black eyes and other marks of injury on their persons. In Wards No. 1 and No. 9, on the male side, four Patients in each had black eyes; and there were few wards on the male side without some Patient exhibiting similar marks of violence. The injuries were stated to have been caused by falls during epileptic fits, or to have been inflicted during scuffles among the Patients.

The amount of seclusion employed is stated to be large.

The Patients, being still unprovided with ordinary leather shoes, were necessarily kept within doors if the ground was damp. To this want of proper exercise in the open air, and to the Patients being so much in wards heated, in some cases, to a temperature of 72 degrees, the Commissioners attributed much of the restlessness and violence which prevailed.

The mortality since the preceding visit, a period of five months only, was again found to be large.

It is right to state that five additional Attendants of each sex had recently been engaged; that 100 pairs of leather shoes had been procured, but were not yet in use; that considerable improvements had been made in some of the female wards;

wards; and that the new building, then recently opened York, West  
Riding. for the females engaged in the wash-house and laundry, appeared convenient, and the condition of the Patients who occupied it was good. After noticing some other minor improvements, the Commissioners once more urged the adoption of the numerous suggestions already made, and directed the particular attention of the new Medical Officer (Mr. Cleaton) to them.

At the time of this last visit, Mr. Cleaton had not yet entered upon his duties.\*

The Birmingham Asylum has for some time past been Birmingham. found inadequate to accommodate the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough, and in September last the Visitors intimated to us their intention to enlarge the existing building so as to provide additional beds for 200 Patients, at an estimated cost of 10,000 *l.*; thus raising the total accommodation to upwards of 500, of whom 108 would be provided with separate sleeping-rooms.

The mode by which it was at first proposed to enlarge the Asylum was by adding blocks three stories high to each of the six wings; but inasmuch as these wings are already too near to each other, overshadowing the airing courts, and obstructing the free access of air, we suggested that instead of extending the building, separate blocks should be erected for those Patients who might be regularly employed; at the same time intimating that the amount of land belonging to the Institution was too small to justify so large an addition to its population, and that before making such additions more land should be purchased for the Patients.

In reply, we received from the Visitors an assurance that more land would be obtained, and the plans have been so modified, that no addition will be made to the central wing, and the new blocks at the extremities of the other four wings will be so arranged as to offer less obstruction to the sun and air.

Although we should have preferred the erection of separate buildings of a simple and inexpensive form, the additions now proposed will remedy an evil much felt in the existing Asylum, viz., the small size of the wards, which accommodate so few Patients that only one attendant is employed in each, in whose temporary absence the Patients are necessarily left without any supervision.

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\* *Note.*—Since the date of this Report, Mr. Cleaton has entered upon his duties as Medical Superintendent, and the general condition and management of the Asylum have been reported as materially improved.

Birmingham.

The Commissioners who visited this Asylum in October last reported that its condition was satisfactory, and they attributed its creditable state to the care and attention of the Medical Officer. No one was restrained, and the instances of seclusion were found to be extremely rare. The Patients were free from excitement, and the wards clean and well ventilated.

The Commissioners recommended that a larger number of the inmates should be employed; more comfortable seats procured; the yards planted; means taken to afford a more frequent change of water for bathing; and the galleries provided with open fire-places.

It was further suggested, that the Medical Superintendent should have the assistance of another medical man; and that the attendants should have an annual fixed holiday, with provision for their board.

Bristol (New Asylum).

The New Asylum at Stapleton, for the City of Bristol, is making rapid progress, and is likely to be given up by the Architect at the end of the present year.

We have urged upon the Visitors the importance of removing the Patients from St. Peter's Hospital at the earliest possible period, and that no time should be lost in appointing the Medical Superintendent, and providing the necessary furniture and clothing for the Patients.

St. Peter's Hospital (Bristol).

The existing Asylum, called St. Peter's Hospital, was visited twice during the year 1858, and on the last occasion, in November, it contained 103 patients (48 males and 55 females), and was quite full.

As the New Asylum will be so soon completed, the Commissioners have latterly refrained from alluding to the numerous structural defects in St. Peter's Hospital, and have confined their suggestions to points chiefly affecting the personal comfort and wellbeing of the Patients, such as providing them with flannels and warmer dresses, a more frequent change of linen, the use of under blankets to the beds, more comfortable seats for the sick, some additions to the dietary, and more occupation and amusements for the Patients. These suggestions have always received the ready attention of the Visitors.

At the last visit the wards were found clean, and a number of the females were engaged in singing, under the instruction of a master, who attends twice a week.

Seven Patients were found to be restrained, two of whom were also secluded in the strong rooms. From four to six

Patients

Patients of each sex had been frequently, and some almost constantly, restrained. It was suggested, that as the wards were unsuited for the treatment of cases of this description, steps should be taken for the removal of such patients to some other public institution until the New Asylum should be completed. St. Peter's Hospital (Bristol).

The defective state of this Asylum, formerly a small prison, and so long a disgrace to the local authorities, has been repeatedly noticed on former occasions, and was again specially animadverted upon in our last Report. Amongst other things, it was therein stated, that Mr. Millard, the Medical Officer of the Asylum, had (in consequence of the Commissioners' suggestion) been superseded, and that a gentleman named Phillips had been appointed in his place. Subsequently, a letter from the Visitors of the Asylum was addressed to the Commissioners, and was followed by another from the same gentlemen, to the Home Office, inquiring as to the propriety of granting to Mr. Millard a pension; but the Commissioners expressed their decided opinion that as he had been superseded for neglect of duty, and had not retired or become incapable from sickness, age, infirmity, or long service, the 57th Section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, did not properly apply to his case. The Commissioners were in hopes that the appointment of a new Medical Officer would have had the effect of insuring to the Patients better management and greater comfort. According to the entry of the Visiting Commissioners, however, made on the 8th November 1858, it appears that no improvement had then taken place.

It is very desirable, we think, that the glaring defects existing in this place should be set forth in detail, and made as distinct and prominent as possible.

After referring to certain discussions and proceedings of the Justices in Quarter Sessions, for the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, which had interfered with the erection of a joint Asylum near Carmarthen, the entry proceeds in the following terms of reprobation, in reference to the Haverfordwest Asylum.

“The entire premises, which (excepting the central portion towards the front) are surrounded by a wall nearly 20 feet high, are comprised within an area of about 45 yards by 25.

“The airing courts, one for each sex, are 22 yards long by 13 in width. Within each is a detached open privy, with a cesspool in the rear. This cesspool is opened once a quarter, and the soil is carried through the house, kitchen, and scullery, and

Haverfordwest. “ and deposited (until ultimately removed) in an open ash-pit, “ situate in the very confined back yard. In this yard is a low “ building or shed, a portion of which is used for drying dirty “ bedding, and the remaining portion, which has no window, “ is appropriated on alternate days as a wash-house and bake- “ house.

“ There are two or three fixed benches in the airing courts, “ which are gravelled and most cheerless, and rendered wet on “ the side next to the main building by the dropping of the “ rain water from the roof, which has no gutters.

“ At the time of our visit the privy in the men’s airing “ court was in a filthy and offensive state.

“ The day-rooms, two on each side, which are bare and “ comfortless, look into the airing courts. The windows of “ the smaller one in the men’s division is five feet from the “ floor, and half closed up with boards. There are not more “ than two or three chairs in the wards.

“ The single sleeping-rooms on the upper floor (two in “ number on each side) are only 9 feet 3 inches by 5 feet “ 6 inches, and 8 feet high. The shutters are closed at night, “ and there are no openings for ventilation.

“ On the women’s side is a two-bedded room, 10 feet by “ 6 feet 9 inches, and 8 feet high, also without any means of “ ventilation. The same observation substantially applies to “ the associated dormitories, one of which, containing 11 or 12 “ beds, being found upon measurement to be only 27 feet by 13, “ and 8 feet high.

“ There are no special arrangements for the sick.

“ There is no water-closet in the Asylum.

“ The beds and bedding throughout consist of straw in “ ticks; bolsters of the same, half-filled; one sheet, one blanket, “ and a coverlet.

“ The chimnies in the house were in defective order, and the “ kitchen and other parts of the central building were filled “ with suffocating sulphureous vapour, emitted by the anthra- “ cite coal.

“ The four heavy restraint-chairs animadverted upon by “ previous, and especially by the last, Visiting Commissioners, “ have not been broken up, as recommended. We were assured, “ however, that no Patients had been placed in them since the “ last visit. They ought, as strongly insisted on by successive “ Visiting Commissioners, forthwith to be removed or broken “ up. We found one in the male and the other in the female “ division.

“ There

“ There is a well on the premises ; but there is, as we were Haverfordwest.  
 “ informed, a deficient supply of water during the summer  
 “ months, when it is brought by male Patients from a dis-  
 “ tance.

“ As respects the management and establishment, we have  
 “ to report as follows :

“ The Medical Officer, not resident, receives 30 *l.* a year,  
 “ and finds medicines.

“ The Master, whose wife resides in the town, who has the  
 “ entire charge of the male Patients, has a salary of 20 *l.*, with  
 “ rations the same as the Patients.

“ The Matron receives 10 *l.* a year and rations.

“ A servant girl, who is employed in washing, cleaning, or  
 “ assisting in the care of the Female Patients, is allowed  
 “ 3 *l.* 18 *s.* per annum as wages ; and the cook, who also  
 “ occasionally assists in the Asylum, is paid 4 *l.* 10 *s.* per  
 “ annum.

“ A washerwoman helps on a Monday, for which she receives  
 “ 6 *d.* and her food.

“ Such is the staff of officers and servants.

“ There are no arrangements for religious services or any  
 “ prayers. No clergyman, or other minister of religion,  
 “ ever visits the Asylum.

“ The Master and Matron go to Church alternately on  
 “ Sundays, and sometimes take a Patient with them.

“ With few and rare exceptions, the Patients never quit the  
 “ Asylum for exercise. They have no means of amusement,  
 “ and the men generally have no occupation.

“ In conclusion, we have to state that there are no rules or  
 “ regulations for the management of the Asylum or the  
 “ guidance of the officers and servants.”

On the occasion of this last visit to the Haverfordwest Asylum, it appeared that the Female Patient noticed in the entry \* of the 7th of September 1857, as being at that time placed in a restraint-chair, in a dark cell, with her hands and feet cold, her arms confined in iron sleeves, and with bruises on her legs and on her eye,—died shortly afterwards. In the Return sent to this office it is stated that she died on the 21st December, and that the cause of her death was “natural decay.”

The defects in the Hull Borough Asylum have, at several Hull Borough.  
 visits

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\* A copy of this entry appears in our Twelfth Report.

Hull Borough. visits of the Commissioners, been the subject of comment, and have also been brought under your Lordship's notice on a former occasion. Although some improvements have been made, many of the defects remain still unremedied. The condition of the Asylum was far from satisfactory when it was visited in June last. There were at that time 91 Patients in the House. The Commissioners report that the means of personal washing were better than before, but the amount of towelling required to be increased; that the dietary had been altered, and in some respects improved; but that beer had not been provided for the Patients, notwithstanding the Commissioners having repeatedly pointed out to the Visitors that in all the County Asylums, and almost in all the Licensed Houses receiving Pauper Lunatics, it was allowed as part of the regular diet.

In the course of their progress through the wards, the Commissioners observed "that the clothing of some women  
 " was very indifferent; that there was a scarcity of books  
 " and of other modes of amusements and employment in-  
 " doors; the ventilation of some of the dormitories required  
 " improvement. They suggested, also, that almost all the  
 " rooms would be improved by the windows being en-  
 " larged and lowered, especially those of the sick-rooms; and  
 " that the airing courts should be enlarged and planted, and  
 " the walls lowered sufficiently for the Patients to look over  
 " them easily. Some of the rooms, especially those with  
 " three beds, appeared to be crowded," and must have been very uncomfortable at that hot season of the year.

Licensed  
Houses in the  
Metropolitan  
Districts.

General Im-  
provements.

A review of the entries made in the Visitors' Books at the various Licensed Houses in the Metropolitan District, shows, on the whole, a progressive improvement in their condition and management.

Generally we may report that our suggestions have been adopted, and that increased attention has been given to the physical comforts of the Patients. Thus, airing-court walls have been lowered, iron bars and fire-guards have been removed, the rooms have been better furnished, and above all, a much larger proportion of the Patients have been habitually allowed to take exercise beyond the licensed premises.

An important improvement has also been made in several establishments by the appointment of a Medical Officer to be resident in the house, who, besides affording the Patients more constant medical supervision, acts as a companion to the Gentlemen Patients, accompanies them in their walks and drives,

drives, and encourages them to engage in various occupations and amusements.

Appointments of this description have been made at Brooke House and at Blacklands.

Licensed  
Houses in the  
Metropolitan  
District.

General Im-  
provements.

But although these and similar improvements have in most cases been made when suggested by us, in one or two instances we have found it necessary to use more stringent measures to enforce the adoption of the alterations and improvements which we considered necessary. In such cases our course has generally been to reduce the term of the licence to seven or four months, and to intimate to the proprietors that unless our directions were complied with, it would become a question whether the licence would be renewed.

In two instances during the past year this course has been adopted with good effect.

We have felt it our duty also, in another case, to grant a short, provisional licence, in consequence of circumstances which came to our knowledge, in reference to the pecuniary liabilities of the Proprietor, and incumbrances upon his property, which led us seriously to doubt his possession of independent means, sufficient for the due maintenance of the Establishment, and for securing adequate comforts to the Patients.

In some cases the death of the proprietor has enabled us to attach new and more stringent conditions to the licences, and thus at Normand House, and at Northumberland House, important structural alterations have been made.

Owing to the large additions now making to the Asylums at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, and to the new Asylums now erecting in several other Counties, the number of Pauper Patients in the several Licensed Houses in the Metropolitan District will shortly be materially reduced. We have long felt that the facilities offered for the reception of Pauper Patients in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses have been one of the causes of the great delay which has occurred in making proper public provision in Counties and Boroughs; and we have in former Reports adverted to the great hardship of sending Patients to those Houses, in many instances so far removed from their homes, and beyond the reach of their friends.

We purpose, therefore, so soon as the number of Pauper Patients shall be lessened in any of these Houses, to reduce the licence accordingly, and thus gradually to close them for the reception of Paupers, or at all events to restrict them in  
future

Licensed  
Houses in the  
Metropolitan  
District.

Hoxton House.

future to the reception of Patients belonging to parishes in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis.

Upon the appointment of Dr. Bryan, the late resident Medical Officer at Hoxton House, to the office of Superintendent of the New Asylum for the County of Cambridge, an application was made to the Board for a transfer of the licence to two medical gentlemen, named Woods and Dixon; Dr. Dixon proposing to reside on the premises, and Mr. Woods to act as General Manager.

After due inquiry as to their means and ability to carry on the establishment, a licence was ultimately granted for the term of seven months only: and having ascertained that these gentlemen had not before any experience in the management of an Asylum, it was stipulated that for the first half-year they should engage the services of Dr. Purdie, a gentleman who had formerly acted as resident Medical Superintendent, and who had filled that office to our entire satisfaction.

After the expiration of Dr. Purdie's engagement, it was agreed that another Medical Assistant should be appointed. Up to the present time, the reports in reference to the management of the House have been favourable.

Provincial Li-  
censed Houses.

In the Provincial Districts four Licensed Houses have been closed, and one new licence for a house at Bury St. Edmunds has been granted by the Justices.

The entries made by the Commissioners at the several Provincial Houses are for the most part favourable, but as regards some of them events have occurred which require special observation.

Acomb House.

A case of ill-treatment on the part of the proprietor of Acomb House, a licensed establishment near York, was of so grave a nature, and attracted so much public attention at the time, that we think it desirable fully to state the circumstances attending it.

The Patient had been placed under the care of Mr. Metcalfe, the Resident Medical Proprietor, on the 24th of December 1857, upon an order signed by her husband, and with the certificates of two medical men fully stating the delusions under which she laboured, and showing satisfactorily the necessity for placing her under treatment in an Asylum.

In consequence of the interference of a gentleman who had been appointed Trustee to the Patient under a deed of separation from her husband, the latter was induced to petition for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, which was held at York on

on the 23d July 1858, before Mr. Barlow, the Master in Lunacy, and a jury of 20 gentlemen. The result was, that after an inquiry occupying two days, 13 out of the 20 jurymen agreed in finding the Patient of sound mind, the foreman of the jury, however, declining to sign the inquisition. The medical evidence went mainly to prove that, although the Patient was better than when first sent to Acomb House, her delusions had not left her, and that she was still of unsound mind. It may here be right to observe, that during her residence at Acomb House she had been seen twice by the Visiting Magistrates, who had paid especial attention to her case, had long interviews with her on each occasion, and were satisfied as to her insanity. So late as the 28th May 1858, two of the Commissioners visited Acomb House and had a separate interview with her of upwards of two hours, and they reported her still to be "labouring under delusions."

Although during these interviews she had ample opportunity of making any complaint, she did not prefer any charge of assault or cruelty.

In the course of the inquiry before the Master, Mr. Metcalfe and others in his employ were accused of numerous acts of ill-treatment. Several of these being admitted by Mr. Metcalfe himself, the jury unanimously agreed to append to their verdict the following resolution:—"The jury cannot separate without reflecting upon the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, the Keeper of Acomb House, and beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy thereto." A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the Commissioners by the foreman of the jury, and also by the Master in Lunacy, and the reports of the inquiry contained in the local and other papers so fully confirmed the opinion expressed by the jury, that the Board at once decided that two of their body should institute an inquiry on the spot into the alleged acts of cruelty and ill-treatment.

Two Commissioners consequently opened the inquiry on the 30th July, and during that and the following day, and also on the 6th and 7th of August, they examined upon oath numerous witnesses and took a large mass of evidence.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case it was thought desirable to deviate from the usual course adopted by the Commissioners in making inquiries of this nature, and to permit the Patient's Trustee, above referred to (who was also her legal adviser), to be present; at the same time a solicitor was allowed to attend on behalf of Mr. Metcalfe. The main charges brought against Mr. Metcalfe were:

Acomb House.

1. The use of abusive and improper language, and the application of most insulting and gross epithets to the Patient on numerous occasions.

2. That on the occasion of the Patient having made her escape from Acomb House, and being found by Mr. Metcalfe in a lodging-house in York, he forcibly broke open the door of the room where she was in bed, threw off the bed clothes, and after a violent struggle dragged her off the bed; that upon her refusing to dress and return to Acomb House, he sent for his groom to assist in carrying her to the carriage; and that ultimately she was compelled to dress herself in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe and the groom, and was sent back to Acomb House, accompanied in the carriage by the groom only.

3. That on the 23d May the Patient refused to walk out, and was ordered by Mr. Metcalfe to undress in his presence. Upon refusing to do so, that he threw her down on the floor; and that she was afterwards compelled to undress in his presence in her sitting-room, in which she was locked from four to ten o'clock, with only her night dress and a blanket on.

Some of the admissions made by Mr. Metcalfe during the inquisition were qualified to a certain extent in the voluntary statement he made to the Commissioners, but the general result of the inquiry so completely established the above charges, and convinced us of his unfitness to be longer intrusted with the care of the insane, that we thought it our duty immediately to recommend your Lordship's predecessor to revoke the licence granted to Mr. Metcalfe, with which recommendation he was at once pleased to comply.

Taking into account, moreover, all the circumstances disclosed by the inquiry, we were further of opinion that the justice of the case would not be met, or the public mind satisfied, unless Mr. Metcalfe were made criminally responsible for his assault and ill-treatment of the Patient. Accordingly, after full deliberation and acting under the advice of counsel, we preferred an indictment against him at the Winter Assizes, when a true bill was found. He had left the country, however, before he could be held to bail, and was then on the Continent; but a bench warrant was applied for and granted, and still remains in force.

Plympton House.

At Plympton House the Commissioners' entries are rarely of a favourable character. Urged by them the proprietor occasionally makes some small improvements, but the general condition of the House and its inmates is still unsatisfactory.

In

In June 1858 the Commissioners report that the furniture throughout is much worn and dilapidated, and the rooms comfortless in appearance. That the dormitories in the attic floor, in which 20 of the 35 Patients are placed to sleep, are crowded, and very insufficiently supplied with furniture. That some of these rooms are offensive, and the means for personal washing very deficient. Plympton House.

The Commissioners express an opinion that the accommodation afforded by such rooms is quite inadequate to the payments made by some of the Patients who are placed in them. They therefore recommend that better rooms on the lower floors should be given to them, and the numbers in the licence be considerably reduced. Several other recommendations are also made. The next visit was in the month of December. The only improvement noticed by the Commissioners on that occasion is, that a supply of washstands has been placed in the bed-rooms, but in other respects the House is in its usual condition.

They comment upon the dirty and disorderly appearance of the male Patients, and upon the slovenly manner in which their dinners are served.

On the day of the Commissioners' visit, and a very short time before their arrival at the Asylum, one of the male Patients had been violently assaulted and struck by an attendant, and his face was found to be much swollen and discoloured. After an investigation into the circumstances, the Commissioners entertained no doubt that the injuries had been caused by the attendant, who during a struggle had wilfully struck the Patient several blows with his fist.

It appeared on further inquiry that the attendant had been only recently engaged; that he had previously been a sailor; and that he had no experience whatever as an attendant upon the Insane, nor even any knowledge of the duties of a domestic servant. The wages allowed to him were 15 *l.* a year, a sum manifestly insufficient to obtain the services of a competent person.

The assault having been proved, the proprietor of the House at once dismissed the attendant.

We thought it our duty to bring this circumstance specially under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, with a view to the prosecution of the offender; but after a full investigation they decided that it would not be expedient to institute any proceedings against him.

Another case of assault on the part of an attendant occurred at Gateshead Fell, in the County of Durham. In this instance Gateshead Fell.

Gateshead Fell. the injury inflicted was not of a severe character, but the circumstances attending it were fully inquired into by the Commissioners on the spot, and the attendant was dismissed.

High Beech. The Licensed House at High Beech has been closed, the Justices in Quarter Session having refused to grant a renewal of the licence.

In the propriety of this course we entirely concur, having long been of opinion that the House was not conducted in a manner likely to be beneficial to the Patients, or to promote their improvement or recovery.

Portland House, We deem it necessary to draw the special attention of your  
Whitchurch. Lordship to the following statement, relative to Portland House, at Whitchurch in the County of Hereford, because the circumstances afford a striking illustration of the great difficulties to which we are liable in the endeavour to effect any substantial improvements in Provincial Licensed Houses, where, unfortunately, as in the present instance, a difference of opinion exists between the Visiting Justices and ourselves.

In this case, we have reason to believe that no intentional harshness or neglect has occurred on the part of the Proprietor, who doubtless considers himself justified in pursuing a course of treatment, and in providing a species of accommodation, which form an exception to those of all similar establishments in the kingdom. Had it not been for this belief on our part, we should have thought it our duty some time ago to take steps to prevent the renewal of this licence.

Mr. Millard has for 25 years been Proprietor and Licensee of Portland House, and previous to the erection of the Joint Asylum for the Counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Radnor, a considerable number of Pauper Patients were received by him.

The premises were built at a time when the requirements of the Insane were very imperfectly understood, and the present modes of treatment but little known. They present a cheerless aspect. Many of the rooms have no windows, and are entirely dark. Some are lined with sheet iron. The windows are guarded with heavy iron bars, and these, with the iron gates and railings, give the place a most gaol-like appearance. Some of the sitting-rooms are without furniture, except fixed forms and boards against the walls for tables. In these the floors are flagged, and the windows placed high up near the ceiling. There are out-buildings, where Patients are placed without attendants, and where no means for warming exist.

exist. The airing-court walls are high, and obstruct the view of the surrounding country. Portland House,  
Whitchurch.

It has been the endeavour of the members of this Board, who from time to time have visited the Asylum, by various suggestions and requirements to cause some improvements to be made in the premises, so as to fit them as far as possible for the due treatment of the class of Private Patients who are now received.

These endeavours have, however, proved entirely fruitless.

In order to satisfy your Lordship as to the actual state of the case, we shall refer briefly to the various entries and reports which have been made by members of the Board in reference to Portland House during the last five years.

In June 1854, two of the Commissioners recommended that all iron gates, fire-guards and wirework be removed, and the rooms rendered more cheerful and light; that the Patients be taken out more frequently, and be better supplied with books and amusements; and further, that certain high walls be removed or lowered.

At the next visit, in September, the Commissioners express their concurrence in the suggestions previously made, which, however, had not been carried into effect.

In July 1855, the Commissioners advert to a case of restraint, relative to which no proper record is made. They further state that they found one of the beds in an out-building in which three Patients sleep, without any attendant, saturated with urine.

They remark that the apartments present a very gloomy and cheerless appearance, and they again strongly urge the removal of the iron gates, the iron bars, and the fire guards. They also request that the fixed furniture may be unscrewed from the floors, and the buckles and staples removed from the bedsteads.

They again urge the provision of a larger stock of amusements, objects of interest, books, &c., and that a much larger proportion of the Patients be taken beyond the precincts of the premises for exercise.

The next visit was made on the 26th April 1856. The Commissioners then state that as regards the several points adverted to in the last entries, they cannot discover any amendment. They find that two Female Patients still sleep unattended in the out-building. The division-wall on the male side has been removed, but is replaced by perpendicular iron bars. The gloomy and prison-like appearance of the Asylum has not been altered. The private male day-room is

Portland House,  
Whitchurch.

described as gloomy and insufficiently furnished ; some of the men sit in a room imperfectly lighted, with a stone floor, and with no furniture except a narrow board against the walls for tables, and fixed benches around them. These Patients are separated from the others by the iron railing before-mentioned ; and, as there is only one male attendant for all the Patients, they are necessarily left by themselves during great part of the day. Two of these Patients complained of their food, of the absence of all means of amusement, and of being prevented from going out for exercise. The Commissioners are of opinion that the complaints relative to the want of occupation and exercise are well founded. They again urge the adoption of the suggestions already made, and further suggest that the rooms in the yard be disused ; that the day-rooms be better furnished ; that the dirty bed-sackings, which are numerous, be removed, and the women brought together in more cheerful apartments ; that the clothing be better attended to ; that more attention be given to the mode of serving the dinners ; that another attendant be appointed ; that all instruments of restraint be removed from the custody of the attendants, and that all the Patients be allowed more exercise.

Upon this entry being read at the Board, a letter was addressed to the Visitors, directing their special attention to the condition of the Asylum, and expressing a hope that they would, with as little delay as possible, insist upon the adoption of the various improvements recommended by the Commissioners ; and further that they would not sanction any renewal of the licence for the out-building.

Some improvement appears to have resulted from this letter, for in their Report of the 22d July 1856, the Commissioners state that, although no structural alterations have been effected, some improvements in matters of detail had been made in the interval between this and the preceding visit. Thus, the bed-rooms in the yard are no longer in use. The day-room floors have been covered with cocoa-nut matting. The bed-tickings are clean, and the Patients are better clad. Glasses, and knives and forks, have been introduced, and another attendant has been engaged. The Patients are reported to have more exercise out of doors, and instruments of restraint are stated to have been removed from the custody of the attendants. The Commissioners, however, find them in possession of a strap, with which a Female had been fastened to a settle in the day-room.

In May 1857, complaints are again made that the bed-sackings are dirty ; that a privy is in a most offensive state ;  
that

that the means of washing are very deficient; and that there is still a great want of the means of occupation and amusement throughout the house. The rooms in the garden are stated to be unused, and the Commissioners therefore recommend that the doors and iron gates should be removed from them. They again urge that the occupied rooms should be better furnished and rendered more cheerful, and they express an opinion that the house should be licensed for women only, and the male side abandoned, or made more cheerful.

Portland House,  
Whitchurch.

At the next visit, in September 1857, a very serious complaint is made by the Commissioners, who find that a young lady, a Patient, has on several occasions been fastened by means of a strait waistcoat, and that the Medical Visitation Book not only contains no entry of the fact, but on the contrary that it is therein recorded that no restraint has been employed. By this neglect the Proprietor rendered himself liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. At the same time the Commissioners find, notwithstanding the often repeated directions given by them that all instruments of restraint be removed from the custody of the attendants, that the nurse still had charge of strait waistcoats, and thus that, besides the instances of restraint admitted to have taken place, others might possibly have occurred unknown to the Proprietor.

The Commissioners say :—" As usual, they (the Patients) have few means of occupation or amusement, and the whole establishment presents the same gaol-like appearance which we have for years past by often-repeated suggestions endeavoured to induce Mr. Millard to remedy. We cannot see that any of the suggestions made at the last visit have been attended to. The mode in which the case-book is kept is so confused, that we are quite unable to trace out the history of any particular case.

" Wire has been placed over the windows in one of the small inner yards, because one of the Female Patients cut her hands by breaking the glass. We think it would have been better, instead of guarding the window, to have engaged an additional attendant. The accident would not have occurred had the Patient been properly watched. So far as we can learn, there is only one female attendant, at a salary of 9 *l.* a year, and one male attendant, who is assisted by a criminal Patient, now recovered, who is confined under warrant of the Secretary of State."

This entry was followed by a letter from the Board, addressed this time to the Clerk of the Peace, in order that the subject might be considered by the Justices in Quarter

Portland House,  
Whitchurch.

Session. Accordingly, at the next ensuing Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, the letter was read, and the subject brought fully under the notice of the Magistrates by a Member of the Board and a County Magistrate. The only result, however, was, that the Court ordered copies of this letter and the entries to be “transmitted to the clerk, with a request “that the same be laid before the Visitors.”

The Report of the Visitors, upon their inquiry into the matter, was very favourable to Mr. Millard, and to the condition and management of his Asylum.

Only as regards the untrue entry, relative to instrumental restraint, did the Justices reprimand Mr. Millard.

The Visitors state their opinion that the Asylum is in a cheerful and healthy situation, and that a comparison of the result of treatment therein, with that adopted in other Asylums, is highly favourable to Portland House. That the supply of books and papers is sufficient and proper. That the number of attendants is sufficient. That the fire-guards are “absolutely necessary,” and that the iron gratings and window bars are “absolutely necessary ;” and, in addition, they recommend that all the rooms not already provided with bars be supplied with them.

The Visitors see no objection to the fixed seats and tables. Nor do they think the licence is for too large a number of Patients. They find the bedding good and clean, and the privies “without fault.”

They recommend that a room in a detached cottage be used as a place for refractory Patients, instead of a more distant cell, which they direct shall be employed no more for purposes of seclusion.

In May 1858, the Commissioners find the rooms clean, “but otherwise in the same condition apparently as at the last “visit.” They state that the cases are now properly entered in the Case Book. That the instruments of restraint are said to be kept in the surgery. That there are two male attendants, and a domestic servant to assist the nurse. That there are more washing basins and jugs.

One female was still placed to sleep in the detached cottage.

Again, in November 1858, the Commissioners remark that though the rooms and beds are clean, nothing has been done to render the aspect of the day-rooms or dormitories less cheerless, or to make them more comfortable or less prison-like, than heretofore. There is the same fixed furniture, the same apparatus of bars and iron work, of gates, and heavy fire guards ;

guards; indeed, additional bars have been added, as directed by the Visitors. Two ladies, it was found, were placed to sleep in the outbuilding, the use of which had been previously forbidden. They slept in single rooms destitute of furniture, with no attendant, or other person in the same building, and the rooms were not warmed.

Portland House,  
Whitchurch.

The last visit was made four months later, and the following extract from the entry made on that occasion will show that the evils so frequently complained of remain unremedied:

“ Three of the men occupy the detached day-room in the garden, the whole furniture of which consists of fixed forms and a heavy fire guard. Any description of this room, or of the single dark cells will, however, be unnecessary, as they are well known to most of the Members of our Board, and have so frequently been the subject of comment and censure.

“ We content ourselves, therefore, with stating that these parts of the house are in the same state as described by our colleagues at their last visit. We concur with them in their observations as to their unfitness for occupation. There are fortunately now no similar rooms in any other Asylum in the kingdom. We think, therefore, that Patients who, in the opinion of Mr. Millard, cannot be treated without their use should at once be removed to another establishment.

“ All these strong dark rooms, bars, wirework and fire guards are simply means for obviating the necessity of personal attention.

“ With the present number of Patients, and separated as they are, an additional attendant of each sex is wanted.

“ Some of the dresses, especially of the men, were dirty and untidy.

“ Three of the Patients had black eyes, two of them caused by falls during fits, the other from a blow inflicted by another Patient.”

It is evident from the above details, and especially from the last entry, that no benefit is likely to result from the often-repeated suggestions for improvement which have been made by us, and it is therefore with a hope that some other means may be devised to obtain the necessary improvements, that we bring the matter thus prominently before your Lordship.

In

Licences : Pro-  
ceedings taken  
on granting.

In reference to our practice in granting Licences, it is not necessary to enumerate the instances in which we have considered it our duty to refuse them. The Legislature has given us a discretion on the subject; and the question to be considered by us, on receiving such applications, appears to be whether or not an additional House is required for the accommodation of Insane persons, and also whether the qualifications of the person applying are such as (under other circumstances) would induce us to grant the Licence. In some districts the number of Houses licensed is already too numerous.

Should it seem advisable to grant a new Licence, it is our custom to propose the following questions :

“ 1. State your age, and whether you are married or single,  
“ and whether you propose to reside on the premises to be  
“ licensed.

“ 2. If married, is it proposed that your Wife (or Husband)  
“ should reside in the House to be licensed, and take any, and  
“ if any, what part in the charge and management of the  
“ Patients ?

“ Have you any children, and if so, of what age and sex  
“ respectively, and is it proposed that they, or any of them,  
“ should be resident in the Licensed House ?

“ 3. Are you a Medical Man? If so, state where you  
“ received your professional and general education, what  
“ degree you have received, or examinations you have passed,  
“ and where, and for how long, you have been engaged in the  
“ practice of your profession? If not a Medical Man, state  
“ what your profession, or occupation has been. Also state the  
“ name and address of the person who is to act as the Medical  
“ Visitor and Attendant of the Patients.

“ 4. State the nature and amount of your education, train-  
“ ing and experience with reference to the care and treatment  
“ of the Insane, and when and where, and under what circum-  
“ stances obtained.

“ 5. Produce testimonials, or other satisfactory evidence as  
“ to your skill and experience as a Medical Practitioner, and as a  
“ person fit to be intrusted with the charge of the Insane; and  
“ also as to your possession of the necessary pecuniary means  
“ for enabling you to carry on and maintain the establishment  
“ in a comfortable state.

“ 6. What is the nature and extent of the interest which you  
“ possess

“ possess in the house and premises proposed to be licensed ? Licenses : Proceeding taken on granting.  
 “ Have any other persons, and who, by name and description,  
 “ any and what interest in the house and premises, jointly with  
 “ yourself, or otherwise, or in the profits to be derived from  
 “ the establishment ?

“ 7. What class and number of Patients, and of which sex,  
 “ do you propose to receive into the House, and paying what  
 “ weekly or other rate of board ? ”

Should the foregoing be satisfactorily answered, an inspection of the premises is undertaken, and a report made by one or more Commissioners as to their general capabilities for the number and class of Patients for which a licence is desired. The Board subsequently considers the question, and if satisfied, grants the licence, subject, if necessary, to such stipulations as the case may require.

On granting licences for new Houses, or promoting changes in Houses already existing, we endeavour to secure for the inmates free intercourse within doors, and a ready access to the open air. These advantages being often curtailed when Patients of both sexes are placed in dwellings of an ordinary size, standing in limited grounds or gardens, we have generally required that the proprietor of such Houses should admit only one sex.

The result of the progressive change thus effected by means of the foregoing requisitions and stipulations, will be made evident by stating that out of the 40 Metropolitan Houses, only 17 are now licensed for the admission of both sexes ; and in order that the most competent parties only should be allowed to act as Superintendents of the Insane, we have had it under serious consideration whether it might not be expedient, as a general rule, to grant new licences only to Medical Men.

We have reason to believe that the greater caution which has been exercised by ourselves and the magistrates, has led to a diminution in the number of Private Asylums in England and Wales, which in the course of 10 years have been reduced from 146 to 114.

In investigating the treatment and general condition of Lunatic Patients, it has always appeared to us that no unimportant part of our duties consisted in ascertaining whether or not they were provided with a fair amount of accommodation and comfort, in return for the payments made on their behalf ; and with this view we have frequently inquired what such payments precisely were. These inquiries were not always attended with success. Payments for Patients.

We

Payments for  
Patients..

We therefore issued a circular on the 12th February 1850, addressed to all the Proprietors and Superintendents of Licensed Houses in the Metropolitan District, in which, after stating that we had reason to suppose that in some instances a smaller allowance was made for the maintenance of Patients than their annual income would justify, and that in other cases the amount of accommodation and comfort supplied to the Patients was less than was stipulated for by the relations, and less than, having regard to the sums charged, the Patients might be considered to be reasonably entitled to, we requested that a Tabular List might be made out, specifying the names, professions, and stations in life of the Private Patients in the House, together with the total annual rate of payment agreed to be charged for them respectively for maintenance and treatment, and also for extras (if any); and we further requested that this list might be ready and accessible whenever the House might be visited by the Commissioners.

The request thus made was for the most part complied with. We subsequently, however, found it expedient to extend our inquiries to other parts of the kingdom, and therefore issued a second circular on the 31st day of January 1856, of the same tenor as the first, addressed to the Proprietors and Superintendents of all Licensed Houses and Hospitals in England and Wales.

Our request was generally complied with, but the production of the lists sought for was objected to; the opinion of a Barrister of eminence having been obtained that the "Tabular List" sought for by the circulars need not be produced for our inspection. This opinion did not, it is believed, deny the right of the Commissioners to extend their personal inquiries to the amount of any one or more of the Patients' payments. Indeed, by the 64th section of the Act 8th & 9th Victoria, chap. 100, the Visiting Commissioners, after being directed to inquire as to certain facts, are authorised to "make such other inquiries as to such Visiting Commissioners shall seem expedient," a power under which it must be assumed that it is competent to inquire as to the payments made by or on account of Patients. The necessity of such inquiry must be abundantly obvious as respects Private Patients in all Licensed Houses, when it is considered that the main income of the Proprietor of each House is frequently derived from the profit that accrues to him from Patients of this class. Should the right be doubtful, however, we think it  
most

most important that it should at once be declared by legisla- Payments for  
Patients.  
tion.

In the course of our visitations, we have repeatedly been informed that the amount of available income of Insane Patients has not been wholly expended. On other occasions we have satisfied ourselves that the amount actually paid on their account did not receive an adequate return. In some cases also we have had reason to believe that the Proprietors of Licensed Houses were in the habit of paying, or allowing to Medical Practitioners and others, various sums of money, by way of commission or per-centage, or under some other pretext, in consideration of their procuring or recommending private Patients to their Houses.

There is no doubt that in many instances the Patients are fairly dealt with; and indeed it is right to state that there exist several cases where the Proprietors of Licensed Houses have continued to support Private Patients, for a considerable number of years, without receiving any pecuniary return whatsoever.

It is, however, in reference to those Patients who are not fairly dealt with, that the information sought by the Commissioners ought to be open to them as a right.

In connexion with this subject must be mentioned the fact of some Licensed Proprietors having disposed of their Asylums for large sums of money. In these cases no doubt can exist that the amount of the purchase money is calculated upon the profits derived from maintenance of the Patients; and in order to enable the purchaser to repay himself the money so laid out, the comforts of the Patients must be in some measure abridged. Sale of Licens-  
ed Houses with  
charge of  
Patients  
therein.

We have always opposed ourselves to such dealings, notwithstanding which, arrangements have been more than once effected, by which either a second licensee has been admitted in conjunction with the original Proprietor, who has eventually resigned the Asylum to him alone, or a considerable sum, in the shape of rent, has been given by the new Proprietor, by which the real character of the transaction has been screened.

After much consideration we have come to the conclusion that it is our duty generally to discountenance transactions of this nature.

The great importance of engaging competent Attendants of good character, and in some instances of superior education, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. It is to their care, in Attendants.  
effect,

**Attendants.**

effect, that an Insane Person is for the most part entrusted. Although the Patient depends on the Superintendent of the Asylum for proper medical treatment, and undergoes from him a daily scrutiny as to the progress of his bodily or mental state, it is on the conduct and qualifications of the Attendant that he has yet mainly to depend: On him he depends in a great measure for protection from ill-treatment, for many of the comforts of diet and of dress, for the administration of medicine and extra food, for occupation, amusement, the means of exercise, and for general care. The condition of a Patient is materially promoted or retarded by the activity or supineness of the Attendant, who exercises great powers of control over him during the greater portion of the day, and during the whole day is his only sane companion.

The major part of the complaints which proceed from Patients have reference to the conduct of Attendants. That these are not always founded on fact we are well disposed to believe. But they are sometimes literally true, and they have in most instances some origin in grossness of behaviour, or in undue exercise of authority on the Attendant's part.

It is therefore that we have thought it our duty to make numerous inquiries and repeated investigations into this subject, and to recommend that no care or expense should be spared to ensure good and competent servants for the Patients in every establishment. Having made ourselves acquainted with the rates of remuneration usually paid to them, we have very frequently suggested a considerable increase of wages, and that such wages should be on a gradually ascending scale, as the best mode of obtaining the services of competent persons, and of ensuring the continuance of such as were already secured.

For to the frequent change of Attendants, the recurrence of bad habits, and a retrogression in the general condition of the Patient, may often be attributed. The effect of ignorance in some, and of inactivity in others, cannot be duly estimated, unless by observing the gradual deterioration of the Patients under their care. As to the greater number of these servants, their efforts appear to consist mainly in keeping the Insane Person out of harm or mischief, and in remedying any accident or neglect of dress. But it is the duty of a good Attendant also to lead his Patient by advice and example into habits of occupying and amusing himself; to encourage him when timid; to soothe him when irritable; to supply his wants, however imperfectly expressed; to prevent all bad habits; and finally, to bring him back gradually to the recollection of a  
former

former rational state, and stimulate his intellect when dormant, Attendants. until it recovers its original tone and power. To effect all this, there should be intelligent, judicious, industrious, and active Attendants; and to obtain persons of this quality, good wages must be offered. At present, the general rate of wages given to them falls considerably below that which is required by ordinary servants in gentlemen's families.

The subject appeared to us to be so important that we thought it advisable to issue the circular (Appendix D.) annexed to this Report, in which the qualifications of this class of Attendants in Licensed Houses are enumerated. It is, we think, especially necessary (in reference to one point) that their time should not be occupied and their minds distracted, as is far too often the case, by menial labour, which should at all times be performed by the servants hired for such purpose. In all the larger establishments a Head Attendant (as stated in our circular) is necessary; and Night Attendants are indispensable, in order to diminish the bad habits of the Patients, to prevent their recurrence, and to guard against accidents. In infirmaries and wards occupied by elderly male Patients of the imbecile and harmless classes, the services of female Nurses have been found to be of the greatest use. Their previous mode of life has generally prepared them for this species of occupation; and their habits and manner adapt them to solace the sick and infirm, who are frequently controlled or persuaded by them more readily than by the more abrupt authority of male attendants.

To the proper care of the Insane during the night we attach Night Attendants. so much importance, and the wellbeing of all classes of Patients depends so greatly upon the constant vigilance of judicious and humane Night Attendants, that we now think it our duty strongly to express our opinion on this part of the subject, with the view more especially of drawing the attention of Visitors and other Authorities to the very inadequate means at present employed for this purpose in many both of the public and private Asylums of this country.

The system of night attendance at one time generally adopted in County Asylums, and even now retained in some of them, was by employing, in rotation, the Day Attendants either for a part or the whole of the night.

We have already expressed our opinion in a previous Report as to the injustice of imposing night-work upon those who are actively engaged during the day. Under this arrangement the night duties must, in most cases, be inefficiently

Night  
Attendants.

ciently performed, and are sometimes, without doubt, altogether evaded.

The results are much more satisfactory when the duties are entrusted to Attendants engaged for the purpose.

In most of the County Asylums, and in many of the larger Licensed Houses, special Night Attendants are now appointed, but in the generality of cases they have also some duties to perform during the day.

In many of the Licensed Houses it is the practice to place Attendants to sleep in the same rooms with the Patients. In County Asylums this is rarely the case, though the Attendants' rooms are generally placed in close proximity to the dormitories, and usually have inspection openings, or doors, between them. A great safeguard against accidents is thus provided; but neither of these arrangements secures that amount of supervision which many Patients require, or by any means renders the appointment of Night Attendants less necessary. It is further to be observed that, under this system, no provision is made for the night visitation of Patients sleeping in single rooms.

The abolition of restraint, no doubt, has had much to do with the improvement which has progressively taken place in the habits of Insane Patients; but much is due also to the efforts of the Superintendents, by the system organised by them for the proper care of Patients during the night, and by the abandonment of the numerous appliances formerly in use, which had the effect of encouraging and perpetuating, instead of correcting, uncleanly and disorderly habits.

Such special contrivances were only a continuation, in another form, of the old and objectionable practices, of confining dirty Patients in pierced chairs during the day, and placing them to sleep naked on loose straw by night. These practices have happily been discontinued, and the use of straw in ticks, of sacking stretchers without mattresses, and of other beds specially constructed for Patients of uncleanly habits, have been altogether discarded, or greatly diminished in number.

The clothing also of such Patients has been much improved, and loose dresses or petticoats for male Patients are not now to be found in any Asylum.

Our experience and inquiries lead us to the conviction that, by a proper and efficient system of night attendance, the faulty habits of Patients may, in a very great majority of cases, be corrected; and we are satisfied that this good result may

may be obtained without any annoyance to the Patient, or any material disturbance of his rest. Night Attendants.

In some few County Asylums no system of Night Attendance has been adopted, the Superintendents being of opinion, not only that night watching is inoperative, but that it is also prejudicial to the Patients, and actually unjustifiable.

We can only infer that views so opposed to the opinion of the majority of Medical Officers of Asylums, have been arrived at from insufficient experience on the subject; or that, by reason of defective arrangements having been adopted for that object, the system has not been allowed a fair trial.

Even where the infirmities of certain Patients labouring under epilepsy and paralysis render the efforts of the Night Attendants unavailing, their visits should be continued, if only for the purpose of substituting clean for wet or soiled clothing and bedding.

Other important benefits are also secured by a proper system of attendance during the night. The timid may be soothed, the restless and noisy quieted, and some source of irritation removed, or some want supplied. The propensities of Patients to stand or lie on the floor, or to throw off their bed-clothes, may be guarded against; the administration of food or medicine may be ensured, and the general tranquillity and security of the Asylum and Patients promoted; and proper records may be made of the state of the Patients, and all unusual occurrences during the night, for the information of the Superintendents.

Besides the improvement likely to be effected in the habits of Patients of the before-mentioned classes by the judicious exertions of the Night Attendants, there are cases which require constant attention by night as well as by day, without which numberless accidents are likely to arise. With suicidal and epileptic Patients this is especially the case. By timely assistance given to the latter during their fits, the not unfrequent occurrence of sudden death in the night among this class might in many cases be prevented.

To the sick generally, and to those labouring under more serious illness in particular, the care of the Night Attendants should be especially directed, and in cases where death is anticipated the Patient should never be left unattended.

With the view of ascertaining the practice adopted in the Metropolitan Districts, we have recently procured from the five large Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving paupers, the Colney Hatch, Hanwell, and Surrey County Asylums, and the Hospitals of St. Luke and Bethlehem, details of the night

Night  
Attendants.

attendance in use, and we think it well here to give a short summary of the system adopted in each.

In the Licensed Houses, special Night Attendants are employed. In Camberwell, Peckham, and Hoxton Houses they have no day duties to perform. At Grove Hall, Bow, and in Bethnal House, both the male and female Night Nurses have some additional day duties.

Mr. Millar, the Resident Medical Officer at Bethnal House, who appended some observations to his Return, states as the result of his experience that the duty of night watching is best performed by attendants specially engaged for that purpose, as they acquire a better knowledge of the Patients who require attention, and are better capable of performing their duties when regular and systematic than when casual. He also states that, as a question of economy, he is of opinion "that their wages are saved, or nearly so, in the prevention of dirty habits, and consequent saving in the laundry."

In the Hanwell Asylum, there is only one special Night Attendant on each side, who is on duty every night from half-past seven o'clock until six o'clock the following morning. Each is assisted by one of the Day Attendants, who is thus on duty for 38 consecutive hours. This, however, only occurs to each Attendant once every three or four weeks.

In the Surrey County Asylum, there is also only one special Night Attendant on each side, with whom one of the ordinary Attendants is associated in rotation. Such last-mentioned Attendant is not called upon to perform any ward duty on the following day until after dinner.

On the female side of the Colney Hatch Asylum, there are two special Night Nurses, each of whom is assisted by one of the Day Nurses in rotation. The latter are allowed to go off duty at 3 P. M. the previous afternoon, and not to resume their ordinary ward duties until 12 o'clock the following day.

On the male side, the arrangements appear to be more perfect, and three permanent Night Attendants are appointed for 520 Patients. Each has regular leave of absence once a month, from 6 A. M. on Saturday morning, until 8 P. M. on Monday evening, and also at other occasional times. They are exempt from any duty during the day.

The names of the Patients requiring especial night visitation, whether with a view to the correction of uncleanly habits, or to the feeding, nursing, and care of the sick, epileptic, &c., are given to the Night Attendants, on their commencing duty at 8 P. M.; and they keep a record of the state in

in which they find each Patient, and also of the occurrences during the night. Night Attendants.

In addition to board, washing, and lodging, the Night Attendants commence at a salary of 25*l.* a year, with an increase of 1*l.* per year, up to 35*l.* They are also entitled to an extra 3*l.* a year, after a certain period of efficient service, and 1*l.* a quarter upon the report of the Medical Superintendent of good conduct; so that, eventually, they may obtain 42*l.* a year.

In St. Luke's Hospital, there is a special Night Nurse on the female side, who is assisted each night by two of the senior Nurses, one of whom takes duty from eight to two o'clock, and the other from two to six or seven o'clock. The same Day Nurse has thus to perform duty for two half nights each week, on which occasion she goes to bed earlier than usual, and rises later. The Night Nurse is required to walk out in the afternoon with four or five quiet Patients. On the male side, owing to the number of the Patients being small (54) there is no special Night Attendant, the duties being performed by the Day Attendants in rotation.

In Bethlehem Hospital, the Night Attendant enters upon duty at eight o'clock, and at two o'clock is relieved by one of the ordinary Attendants in rotation, who is thus employed about once in three weeks.

The Night Attendant goes to bed at 2 A.M., and rises again at 10 A.M., when he is employed in light duties in the wards. He is allowed to go out from three to seven o'clock on two afternoons in the week, and to have the whole of every third Sunday to himself, when he is altogether exempted from night duty.

A question has arisen as to what kind of separation of individual Patients from all other persons constitutes "Seclusion." Seclusion. within the meaning of the Act. The Legislature requires that a record be kept of its duration, however short, as well as the reason for resorting to it. The term being, moreover, used in conjunction with that of "Restraint," it would appear that, in the opinion of the Legislature, a modified coercion is implied by it. We have therefore held that any amount of compulsory isolation in the day-time, whereby a Patient is confined in a room and separated from all associates, should be considered as seclusion, and recorded accordingly.

The advantages resulting from the adoption of this definition have been abundantly manifest, especially in small private Asylums, where the practice of locking Patients in their rooms

**Seclusion.**

was formerly an ordinary and daily proceeding, amounting in effect to solitary confinement. Our remonstrances against this custom proved of little avail; but by requiring that the fact should on every occasion be recorded in the medical journal as "seclusion," attendants were compelled to bring it under the notice of the Medical Officer, which thereby produced a discontinuance of the practice, and a more satisfactory condition of the Patients.

Notwithstanding our efforts, the practice of thus locking up Patients alone, whether in their own rooms or not, is no doubt still carried to an injurious extent in a few Asylums, and this not for medical reasons, but often as a matter of convenience or perhaps of economy.

We are aware that we give to the term "seclusion" a wider interpretation than it may appear to some to bear, but yet one which we consider most important, so far as the treatment of the Insane is concerned.

In those instances in which we have felt it our duty to notice the fact of Patients being thus locked up during the day, we have simply stated our opinion that it should be recorded in the Medical Journal, and in no case have we implied that the omission was in any degree wilful on the part of the Proprietor or Medical Officer.

In the opinion of many medical men, seclusion is a most valuable agent in the treatment of Insanity, nor do we now offer any opinion as to the advantages or otherwise to be derived from its employment within moderate limits. All that we desire to secure is a strict record of every instance where it is resorted to, and to prevent its being adopted not from medical reasons but from motives of economy, and as a substitute for the watchfulness and care of properly qualified attendants.

**Diet.**

The Diet of Pauper Patients is one of the subjects to which our attention is especially directed by the 64th section of the Act passed in the 8th and 9th years of Her Majesty. It has accordingly been the object of our attention on all occasions, and we have occasionally found it necessary to extend our inquiries (under our general power) to the Diet of Private Patients also. The importance of Diet to Patients of all classes suffering from mental disorders cannot be too seriously estimated. We have repeatedly thought it our duty to exercise the authority given to us under the 82d section of the Act, by regulating the Pauper dietary (always by increasing the quantity, or amending the quality); and on a few occasions the Diet given to Patients of

of a higher class has also formed the subject of suggestion or Diet. reproof.

For, not only is it desirable that an ample amount of nutritious food should be given to the Patient, but that it should be well and completely cooked, so as to render it palatable and easy of digestion to all the weak, the sick, and the infirm, who constitute a large proportion in all Lunatic Asylums. Scarcely secondary in importance is it that the decencies and comforts of life should be observed, in the serving up and distribution of it; these precautions being especially necessary where the appetite of the Patient (as is frequently the case) is delicate, and there is a disposition to refuse food altogether.

It is customary with us, more especially in Licensed Houses receiving Pauper Patients, to be present at their dinner hour, to see the rations placed before them, and frequently to taste the food given to the inmates. Although some variety prevails in the various provincial and metropolitan Houses, the actual amount of substantial nutriment does not often differ in any great degree; at least in the dietaries which are professedly in use in the several establishments. In some instances we have considered it right to order beer, and also an increase of animal food and of bread, where the diet has appeared to us to fall short of the average amount of nourishment. In some cases, our suggestions have been encountered by statements that the existing dietary was better than the Patient had been previously accustomed to; or that his food, when at large, rarely consisted of meat; or that beer was not in general use in the county to which he belonged, &c.; but we have persisted in compelling a compliance with our orders, being satisfied that for the condition of Insane Patients an ample dietary is generally very desirable, and is in some cases absolutely necessary to their restoration. The large weekly payments recently made on behalf of the Insane Poor leave no excuse, on the ground of expense, for evading our regulations.

Having drawn attention in former Reports to the generally unfavourable condition of the Institution for Idiots, at Earl's Wood, Reigate, we have now to report that at a late visit by members of the Board to this Establishment, it was found that a satisfactory change in the management had been introduced, and that it was in a very creditable state.

Earl's Wood  
Idiot Institution.

We have repeatedly expressed a strong opinion that the mode of training the Patients in this Institution should be altered, by diminishing the amount of scholastic tuition, and by appropriating a far greater portion of time to improvement

Earl's Wood  
Idiot Institu-  
tion.

of the physical condition of the Patients by exercise and manual employments, and thus to the developement of their feeble faculties. We are glad to state that our suggestions have at length been attended to; and occupations for the above object, suited to the Patients' capacities, and such as are likely to prove useful to them in after life, have been introduced accordingly.

The good effects resulting from this change of system are already manifest, and an equally good result has followed the practice recommended by us of devoting greater care to the worst cases. Many such Patients, who were formerly inattentive to the calls of nature, have now acquired cleanly habits, and are daily improving in intelligence.

Other measures also have been taken to remedy the several defects heretofore noticed by us, and we have now to report that the general superintendence of the institution by the Committee, as well as by the Resident Officers, is satisfactory.

Military Asy-  
lum.

As respects due provision for Soldiers when attacked with insanity, we regret to report that the military authorities, notwithstanding our urgent and repeated appeals, have not as yet thought fit to erect or provide an Asylum for that class.

We accordingly again advert to the circumstance, and also to the singularly anomolous position of this branch of the public service as compared with the Naval Department.

For insane Sailors an excellent Hospital has long since been provided, whereas Soldiers when thus afflicted are farmed out, and made a source of profit to the proprietor of a Private Asylum.

Commissioners:  
Their examina-  
tion as witnesses  
upon legal pro-  
ceedings.

We desire to bring under your Lordship's consideration the great inconvenience attending the production, as witnesses upon legal proceedings, of the Professional Members of this Board, and the serious hindrance thereby occasioned to the discharge of their proper duties as Visitors of Asylums. Their necessary arrangements are frequently disturbed and paralysed by their being suddenly subpoenaed upon trials, and detained for several days; an interruption and injury to the public service very materially increased by the circumstance, that Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses can only legally be visited by two Commissioners, one medical and the other legal.

We trust that, without interference with the established rules of law and practice of Courts, some practical remedy may be found for the evil adverted to; and that the personal examination of Commissioners may be dispensed with, in cases where

where their oral evidence is not absolutely essential, or the right to examine them is not, after due notice of the intention not to produce them, insisted upon by the party desiring their presence.

Commissioners:  
Their examination as witnesses upon legal proceedings.

The cases in which the Commissioners are now examined have nearly all reference to the question of the insanity of Patients in Licensed Houses or Registered Hospitals, who have been seen and examined by them upon their visits; and it generally happens that the mental state of such Patients has been specially noticed in the "Patients' Book" of the establishment, or has formed the subject of a separate Report to the Board.

We submit for your Lordship's consideration, whether, in certain cases, after due notice, Entries in "Patients' Books" of Licensed Houses and Hospitals, and special Reports might not be receivable as containing the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioners signing the same, without the necessity, as at present, of their personal attendance.

We avail ourselves of this occasion urgently to press upon your Lordship's attention, with a view to early legislation, the great hardship and injustice entailed upon a large number of the Insane and their families by the present dilatory and expensive provisions of the law for the administration of the property and income of Insane persons of very limited means, more especially those whose mental malady is of a temporary, and probably curable character.

One of the objects of the "Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853," was to provide a remedy for this great evil. The result of that enactment, in this respect, has entirely disappointed public expectation. The 120th section, which was specially designed to meet the cases referred to, has proved practically inoperative, by reason of the large and ruinous expense attending the necessary proceedings. We are informed by the Registrar in Lunacy that in no case can the requisite authority to represent the Lunatic be obtained at a less cost than 75*l*. The provision is therefore illusory, and inapplicable as respects that large class, peculiarly objects of compassion, whose families are, as a first result of the disorder which has afflicted themselves, overwhelmed with misery, and frequently reduced to pauperism.

These observations have especial reference to persons of limited life incomes, and to small tradesmen; and, as a striking illustration of our views, to the cases of poor governesses, whose anxious calling often induces temporary insanity,

Property.

and who may have accumulated savings to a trifling amount, and prudently invested them in the funds.

We would further observe, that legislation is required not only with reference to the interests of Lunatics and their families, but for the protection of public companies, tenants, and others, owing dividends, rents, and other debts, and ready and desirous to pay them on receiving a legal discharge.

We may mention, among many others which have been brought under our notice, the case of a fire insurance company indebted to a Lunatic upon a policy, and unable, without circuitous, inconvenient, and expensive proceedings, to relieve themselves from their liability.

It is not within our province to indicate the mode by which the property and income of the class of the Insane to whom we have adverted could best be rendered available for their benefit and that of their families, but we deem it our duty strongly to express our opinion that, in all cases such as those under consideration, legal provision of an expeditious and inexpensive kind ought to be made for investing some person with authority to act for the Lunatic, as civilly dead. We venture further to submit that, unless and until a relative or friend be found, competent and willing to act in that capacity, the duty should devolve upon a public officer, in the nature of an official committee.

Jersey Lunatics.

During the past year we have received from Jersey several communications, representing the neglected condition of Lunatics in that island, and appealing for the interference of our Board, with a view to the adoption of measures for the protection and care of that unfortunate class, for whom, as was stated, no proper legal provision had been made by the local authorities.

The first letter was from Mr. C. Blampied, of Ville à l'Evêque, Trinité, Jersey, and had special reference to the case of Joshua Le Gresley, who was convicted in 1857 of having killed his wife while in a state of insanity, and, having been sentenced to be confined for life as a criminal lunatic, was, in consequence of there being no institution for the insane when Mr. Blampied wrote, an inmate of the public prison.

Mr. Blampied, who had, as guardian of this man's family, who were in very poor circumstances, been called upon to take charge of and maintain the lunatic, availed himself of the occasion to draw our attention to the miserable condition of the insane, generally, in Jersey, and to the necessity for legislation upon the subject. He at the same time informed

us

us that Le Gresley's case and the defective state of the law Jersey Lunatics. had been brought under the notice of Secretary Sir George Grey, who had written to the Lieutenant-Governor, urging the Corporation, usually called "The States," to build an Asylum, as he had done repeatedly for ten years past, but without effect.

As the whole matter had thus been officially under the consideration of the Home Office, we did not feel called upon to interfere, until we had received communications to a similar effect from Mr. G. R. Dodd, a solicitor in Jersey, and Mr. G. Julien Harney, of St. Helier's. These gentlemen described, in strong terms, the cruelly neglected state of the lunatics in the island, many of them dangerous maniacs, who were either wandering at large, or confined in a building called "The Hospital," which, as they informed us, is partly a general institution for the sick, partly a workhouse and school for pauper children, partly a prison for the dissolute and refractory of all classes, and lastly, the only receptacle for pauper lunatics, and without any resident Medical Officer.

These statements appeared to us of so important a character that we deemed it our duty to bring them under the special notice of Mr. Secretary Walpole, which we were the more induced to do by the circumstance of several Lunatics of the private class having been recently removed from England to Jersey by a late proprietor of a Licensed House near Southampton.

Upon the receipt of our letter the Secretary of State forthwith communicated thereon with the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

We have much satisfaction in now reporting to your Lordship that the Lieutenant-Governor took the earliest opportunity of laying Mr. Walpole's letter before "The States," and that a resolution was in consequence at once adopted by that body, nominating a Committee to frame regulations for the government of Lunatic Asylums, both public and private, in Jersey, and to make provisional arrangements for the care and proper treatment of insane persons until the States could build an Asylum to receive them.

In a Supplement to our last Report we treated, in detail, Workhouses. the subject of Workhouses, and the condition and treatment of their Insane inmates, and we appended thereto lists of the Workhouses visited by us, pursuant to the 28th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, during the years 1857 and 1858.

The

Annual Return  
of Pauper  
Lunatics.

The Legislature has, by the 64th section of the 16 & 17 Victoria, c. 97, imposed on clerks of Boards of Guardians the duty of making an annual return of the Pauper Patients belonging to the several Unions in England and Wales. For some time our endeavours to enforce the due observance of this provision of the law were ineffectual, but last year we obtained a complete series of these returns, showing how each Insane Pauper is provided for and maintained, and specifying how many are in Asylums, how many in Workhouses, and how many living with relatives or boarded out with strangers.

These Returns, Appendix (E.), afford evidence of the views taken by different Boards of Guardians of the duties devolving upon them in reference to the maintenance of their Insane Poor. In some Unions due advantage is taken of the facilities for care and treatment offered by the County Asylums. In others it will be seen that the majority of the Insane Paupers are retained in the Workhouse or boarded out with strangers, and it cannot be doubted that this course is frequently adopted from motives of economy.

The table now given will, we trust, serve a good purpose by drawing the attention of the Committee of Visitors in each County to this circumstance; and should the Legislature adopt the suggestion made in the Supplement to our last Report, to the effect that Committees of Visitors in the several counties shall be empowered to order the removal into the Asylum of the Pauper Patients, who are in Workhouses or boarded with strangers, a ready means of ascertaining in what Unions a lax practice and evasion of the law has prevailed will be hereby afforded to them.

Quarterly  
Returns.

We have repeatedly endeavoured to enforce the due return of the quarterly lists directed to be made by Medical Officers of Poor Law Districts, as required by the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 126, s. 55.

The duty, however, was in most instances totally neglected, and therefore, in order to ensure a compliance with the law, provision was made by the Lunatic Asylums Act 1853 for the remuneration of the Medical Officer so visiting, and reporting upon all Pauper Lunatics other than those in Workhouses. The good effect of this provision was immediately apparent.

To secure complete returns, we obtained from the Poor Law Board a list of all the districts comprised in the several Unions of England and Wales, and we adopted a plan of registration.

It

It appeared that there were nearly 4,000 districts, and to ensure regular returns from as many Medical Officers proved to be a difficult task. Whilst making this endeavour, two questions arose—first, as to the necessity of requiring any statement where no Insane Patients were resident; and, second, as to whether certain doubtful cases, such as those termed Imbeciles, ought to be inserted in the list. After due deliberation we thought it advisable, that in those instances where no Patients were resident in the district, the fact should be communicated by making a “nil” return; and as respects the second question, that all persons receiving parochial relief on account of mental infirmity or imbecility, should be brought under the notice of the Medical Officer, visited by him, and included in his list. Quarterly  
Returns.

Our endeavours to obtain the due protection intended by the Legislature for the 5,000 or 6,000 Idiotic and Insane Paupers residing with friends, and elsewhere, have invariably been seconded by the Poor Law Board. We have also frequently communicated with the clerks to the Boards of Guardians, who in some instances have attended to our requests; but we regret to state that in the majority of cases the assistance we might reasonably have expected has not been given.

Our communications with clerks to Boards of Guardians having generally proved so unsatisfactory; we addressed a circular letter to every Medical Officer from whom no schedule had reached this office. Their replies showed that in many instances the return had been duly made, being often delivered personally into the hands of the clerk of the union.

Instead of proceeding against them under the Act, we solicited the assistance of the Poor Law Board, in order to complete the returns.

To promote as far as practicable the well-being of the Pauper Patients thus reported to us, we cause every return to be examined, and if it appear that any case requires further attention we address a letter to the Medical Officer, asking what steps have been taken to improve the condition of the Patient or to promote removal to an Asylum. As the state of the Insane and weak-minded is seriously affected by inattention to matters which to many appear trifling and of little importance, we have not allowed any defects to pass unnoticed, and in the course of the last year we have addressed upwards of 300 letters to Medical Officers calling for further reports on cases within their districts. Although no remuneration is made to Medical Gentlemen for this additional service, yet it is satisfactory to state that in nearly every instance they have willingly

Quarterly  
Returns.

willingly rendered the desired assistance, and have subsequently reported improvement of the Patient or removal to an Asylum.

To some cases where the recommendations of the Medical Officer had not been carried out, and to others which appeared urgent, we have made special visits.

Notwithstanding the efforts thus made by us, however, to improve the condition of the Insane Paupers living at home or boarded out, more attention should undoubtedly be bestowed on this class, especially in remote districts. From a memorandum made by one of the members of the Board after a visit to North Wales, it appears that many irregularities still require correction in thinly populated parts of the country, or where the great distance of the Asylum forms an impediment to the transmission to it of Patients. The consequence is the detention of a large proportion of Patients within the limits of the Union. Some of these are reported as having been visited when only casually met on the road by the Medical Officer, and there is reason to believe that in many cases neither the Medical or Relieving Officer ascertain the nature of the treatment, or the provision for their accommodation, especially at night.

Commissioners'  
Relief Fund for  
Pauper Patients  
in Licensed  
Houses.

Another subject which we regard as of much importance in connection with the Insane Pauper has occupied our attention during the past year.

Among the many hardships incident to Pauper Lunacy, probably none is more acutely felt than the difficulty of making any provision for the Patient's wants in the interval between his leaving the Asylum or Licensed House upon recovery, and his resumption of his ordinary labour. It repeatedly happens that when sufficiently recovered to be entitled to his discharge, there is neither workhouse nor friend to receive him, and he is altogether without resource of any kind, however small, either to help him on his way from the Asylum, or to save him from utter destitution until able again to find employment.

The absence of means publicly available for this purpose led to the establishment some years ago, at the two Middlesex County Asylums, Hanwell and Colney Hatch, of a fund raised by subscription called "the Adelaide Fund;" but this is strictly appropriated to the Inmates of these two Asylums, and no part of it is obtainable in Metropolitan or other Licensed Houses, even for relief of such Patients therein as are chargeable to the County of Middlesex.

The hardship involved extends further than might at first sight

sight appear. The absence of some small provision to meet cases as they occur, has entailed the frequent necessity of retaining such cases in the houses longer than would otherwise be necessary, involving great additional expense; and we were able therefore to bring the subject before the Magistrates of Middlesex, as a question of economy not less than of humanity. But they had no power to give the help desired.

Commissioners' Relief Fund for Pauper Patients in Licensed Houses.

In these circumstances the only mode of supplying a want even more felt in Licensed Houses than in Public Asylums, and having frequently very disastrous consequences, appeared to be by public subscription, as in the instances of Hanwell and Colney Hatch; and it happened opportunely that the Chairman of this Commission, having been consulted by the Trustees under the will of a benevolent lady as to the choice of desirable objects for assistants in the distribution of her charity, was able to obtain a gift of 300*l.* as the nucleus of such a subscription. Upon this being communicated to our Board, the further sum of 100 *l.* was added by the subscriptions of the Commissioners present and of the Secretary.\*

We have, during the past year, continued systematically to visit Single Patients, received under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, sec. 90, about 130 in number. In the performance of the duties imposed upon us by the 92d section of that Statute, as extended to the Commissioners generally, by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, sec. 27, we have not limited our visitations to the cases of Patients regularly certified and registered accordingly, but have availed ourselves of information indirectly obtained, to visit and inquire into the condition and treatment of other Insane Persons, under single charge, with a view to bring them within the protection intended by the Legislature. In so doing we have acted upon the assumption, that it could not be meant to exempt from official visitation any Insane Persons to whom the requirements of the 90th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, apply, on the ground that the law, as respects orders and medical certificates, may not

Single Patients.

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\* EXTRACT from MINUTES of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy,  
Wednesday, 3d March 1858.

“A letter was read, enclosing 300*l.* as a donation to the Commissioners, presented by the Trustees under the late Mrs. Kennedy's will, towards the establishment of a Fund for the relief of Pauper Patients discharged from Private Asylums, on the principle of the Queen Adelaide Fund existing at Hanwell and Colney Hatch. This sum (acknowledged with thanks to Mrs. Kennedy's Trustees) to be invested in the Funds in the name of the Chairman of the Board, of Mr. Procter, and of the Secretary. And in further aid of its objects, the sum of 100 *l.* was this day added thereto, by the subscriptions of the Commissioners present and of the Secretary.”

Single Patients. not have been complied with. We have reason to know that, either through ignorance and inadvertence, or, as we believe to be much more frequently the case, through wilful evasion or violation of the plain provisions of the Act, there are still, throughout England, a large number of Insane Persons under the charge of medical practitioners and others, as single Patients, received for profit, in respect to whom no returns are made as required by law. We are constantly informed, upon the occasions of our visits to Asylums and Licensed Houses, that many such cases exist, but we, notwithstanding, find the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the names and residences, or other particulars necessary to enable us to act.

Amongst the means employed by us to promulgate the law in reference to Single Patients, we have extensively circulated the Paper (Appendix F.) defining the duties and responsibilities of those who undertake to receive such Patients, and pointing out the various provisions of the Statutes, which we intend on all occasions most strictly to enforce.

It is our conviction that the law will continue to be extensively violated or evaded, as respects this most helpless and neglected class of the Insane, until medical practitioners are required, under a severe penalty, to give notice to this office of the names and residences of all persons who shall, for a given period, have been professionally attended by them, as Insane Patients. We believe that such an enactment would produce numerous disclosures, which, in the absence of such a legal provision, medical practitioners are reluctant to volunteer.

The following extracts from reports relative to Single Patients, who have, from time to time, been visited by members of our Board, will strongly illustrate the necessity and benefit of such visitations. It is, moreover, to be observed that in the cases referred to, the Patients were duly certified and registered, and visits by the Commissioners would therefore be expected.

*Re Mr. B., Single Patient.*

“ We have visited, examined, and inquired into the condition  
“ and treatment of Mr. C.B., a Single Patient under the charge of Mr.  
“ T. a market gardener.

“ Mr. T. was formerly an attendant at ——— Hospital, in  
“ which Mr. B. was at that time a Patient.

“ Mr. T.’s house stands in a garden of considerable extent, to which  
“ Mr. B. has, as we were informed, constant access.

“ The rooms appropriated to his use are a sitting room of good size  
“ on the ground floor, and a sleeping room of the same dimensions  
“ above.

“ So

“ So far the arrangements for Mr. B.’s accommodation are satis- Single Patients.  
factory.

“ As respects, however, his personal condition, his clothing and bedding, and the furniture and general state of his apartments, we have to report most unfavourably. He was dirty in his person and dress. The furniture was old, scanty, and dilapidated, and the rooms were without carpets, comforts, or objects of interest of any kind. The lower half of the window of the sitting room was boarded up, in consequence, as stated by Mr. T., of his practice of constantly when standing, leaning and rubbing his head against the wall or window.

“ His bedding was of the worst description, dirty, and in tatters.

“ Upon the whole, we are clearly of opinion that Mr. B. is not properly taken care of, and that he ought to be removed to ——— Hospital or some other suitable establishment.”

Upon receiving the above report, the Board communicated with the nearest relative of the Patient, urging his removal, as recommended by the Visiting Commissioners. Their opinion not being acted on, after some delay, the Board deputed a physician of eminence in the immediate neighbourhood to visit the Patient, and report fully upon his mental state and treatment. The following are the material parts of his report :

“ His (Mr. B.’s) habits are exceedingly dirty, usually passing his fæces and urine in the room he occupies by day, or in his bed at night.

“ As regards his residence, the house and garden are sufficiently ample and well situated, but the rooms occupied by the Patient are exceedingly dirty, the walls and floors being soiled. There is a deficiency of furniture, and so far their general aspect is desolate and ill suited for the habitation of this Patient.

“ As regards his personal clothing, this, though sufficiently good itself, was stained and soiled ; so also the bedding, which bore all the evidence of having been occupied by a dirty Patient, being largely stained with feculent matter and smelling of urine.

“ The personal care of and attendance on the Lunatic appear to be kind, but I should say insufficient, he being by himself the whole day and night, with the exception of such times as he may be visited for the giving him food, &c.

“ On considering the whole bearings of this Patient’s state and condition, I am of opinion that much may be done towards improving his position by a more assiduous attention to his requirements, and by establishing a cleaner and more cheerful aspect of the rooms he occupies.

“ Nevertheless, being a dirty Patient, he is one peculiarly unfitted for the solitariness of his present residence, and where, as a Private Patient, it is next to impossible to render him all the attention he requires. I am further of opinion, that were he associated with others, his state would be much ameliorated, and his habits altered for the better.

“ I would

Single Patients. “I would therefore advise that he be removed to some house or institution, where he would be freely associated with others, and have that larger care there likely to be afforded.”

Upon receiving this report we renewed our appeal to the mother of the Patient, by whose direction he was ultimately transferred to the Lunatic Hospital alluded to. When subsequently seen there by two members of the Board, he was found most comfortable in all respects, his uncleanly habits having been successfully corrected.

*Re Mr. G., Single Patient.*

“The present arrangements for Mr. G.’s accommodation and treatment, and the system adopted in reference to his confinement, are very unsatisfactory and objectionable.

“We found him sitting in the room noticed at the last visit, in which he constantly lives and sleeps. He had no shirt on, but was otherwise fairly clad. There are in the room, which is small and with one window towards the north, a bed and two chairs, but no carpet or curtains. All the panes of the window are painted over in order to prevent Mr. G. from exposing his person to females in the back gardens of the row of houses. For a similar reason he never walks out, and his health is in consequence much impaired. He is very dirty in his habits, and occasionally excited. When his father, an aged gentleman, visited him two years ago, he assaulted him with a poker.

“Mentally he is incoherent and in a state of dementia.

“We are decidedly of opinion that Mr. G. is not under proper care, and would derive much benefit from removal to a suitable asylum, and we suggest that this opinion be at once communicated to his trustee.”

We transmitted a copy of the above report to the Patient’s trustee, who, acting in accordance with our advice, shortly removed him to a well conducted Licensed House.

*Re Miss D., Single Patient.*

“Miss D.’s condition, mental and bodily, continues to be most unsatisfactory, and, excepting that she is somewhat less uncleanly in her habits than formerly, she has not improved in the long series of years during which she has been under Dr. G.’s care. She is still stated to wet her bed every night and to soil it occasionally.

“During fits of excitement, which are not frequent, she is restrained by a strait waistcoat.

“Her accommodation is of an inferior kind, and quite inadequate to the large amount paid to Dr. G. for her care and maintenance, viz., 500 guineas per annum, not including clothes. Her sitting room which is in the old part of the house, and approached by a narrow back staircase, is small and poorly furnished, and owing to its contracted dimensions and imperfect ventilation, combined with her uncleanly propensity, was very offensive.

“The

“ The house is of considerable size and pleasantly situate in Single Patients.  
 “ ornamental ground. The rooms in the main building, the new portion,  
 “ are spacious, well furnished, and cheerful, and in these respects  
 “ present a striking contrast to the small dingy apartment occupied  
 “ by Miss D.

“ Her property is stated to yield an income of 600*l.* a year and  
 “ upwards.

“ We are strongly of opinion that Miss D. would derive much  
 “ benefit by removal to a good asylum, and that the earliest steps  
 “ ought to be taken for that purpose.”

This report having been read and considered by the Board the friends of the Patient were recommended to send her to a suitable asylum. Our advice was not taken; but our interference was attended with satisfactory results, as respected, *inter alia*, the accommodation and comforts of the Patient, to whom were appropriated superior and better furnished apartments in the new portion of the House.

*Re* Hon. Mr. W., Single Patient.

#### REPORT 1.

“ His case is characterised by an almost total loss of mental  
 “ power. He is a tall and very powerful man, and subject to violent  
 “ paroxysms of excitement, during which he is reported to be destructive  
 “ and dangerous to others.

“ The house is generally well furnished and convenient, and com-  
 “ fortable in its arrangements.

“ The room, however, which Mr. W. principally occupies during  
 “ the day, and in which we found him, is a most cheerless apartment,  
 “ the only window being covered and obscured by close wire-work,  
 “ fastened by a padlock, there being no carpet and only one piece of  
 “ furniture, namely, a massive wooden chair, strengthened by pieces of  
 “ iron from the back to the arms. In lieu of a table there was a small  
 “ fixed shelf, upon which Mr. W. was stated generally to take his meals.  
 “ When in a tranquil and otherwise fit state he dines in the kitchen,  
 “ and has the use of the lower rooms. We made such suggestions for  
 “ Mr. W.’s treatment as appeared to be called for under the circum-  
 “ stances, and we recommend his case to the special attention of the  
 “ Commissioners who next visit this district.”

#### REPORT 2.

“ Visited Mr. W. for the purpose of ascertaining how far the sug-  
 “ gestions made by the last Visiting Commissioners for his comfort and  
 “ accommodation had been carried out.

“ He was walking out at the time of our visit, and we consequently  
 “ did not see him, but he was reported to be in good bodily health and  
 “ much the same in his mental state.

“ He usually sits and takes his meals in the kitchen, and with the  
 “ exception of a carpet having been placed in his sitting room, the  
 “ heavy chair alluded to by the Commissioners at their last visit hav-

Single Patients. “ing been covered with some common cloth, and a small table provided, very little has been done to render it more cheerful, and more in accordance with the position which Mr. W. holds, or the payments made for him.

“Mr. W. is stated to be still dirty in his habits, mischievous and destructive, but we see no reason why these propensities should not in a great measure be corrected by judicious treatment and more suitable accommodation.

“A sum of 300 l. a year is paid for Mr. W.’s board, &c.”

Since the date of this second report, the house and adjoining mansion, with which it is connected, have been licensed to a medical gentleman, experienced in the treatment of insanity, and who has been most successful in the system he has pursued as respects Mr. W. His rooms are now suitably furnished, and there is nothing in them suggestive of confinement. He is quiet and tractable, and his habits and conduct are in all respects improved in a remarkable degree.

*Re Miss G., Single Patient.*

“Miss G.’s condition, mental or bodily, appears to be in no degree improved since she was last visited. She is in a highly nervous state, somewhat incoherent in conversation, and under the influence of various insane delusions.

“As respects bodily health she is very weak and emaciated, and evidently much needs out-door exercise in the country. She is, in our opinion, most unfavourably circumstanced. She is stated occasionally to dine and spend her evenings with Mr. and Mrs. B., but she ordinarily sits with her attendant in her bed-room, which is of good size, on the third floor towards the front of the house. Her attendant, who has had charge of her for about three weeks, sleeps on a chair bed in the same room. Her last nurse was in attendance upon her for about six months, during which time she was frequently excited and restrained by a strait waistcoat. She has also refused her food, which has been administered by means of a stomach-pump.

“In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. B. we questioned M. H., one of the servants, who attended upon Miss G. for two years, down to July or August last, and considers her much worse in every respect than when she first came to reside with Mr. B. She was, as M. H. states, stout and strong, and took much walking exercise. She now sometimes screams at night. During the past week, as we are told, she has not been out of bed for more than an hour or two daily. We are further informed, that she has not been out of the house for some months. She is at times much depressed, and during the last six months attempted to strangle herself with a garter. She recently put her hand into the fire in the dining-room, and severely burnt her wrist.

“We have only in conclusion to repeat our recommendation, that Miss G. should, without unnecessary delay, be removed to some establishment where she would have the benefit of country walks and recreation in a cheerful locality.”

From

From a communication which we have had with Miss G.'s Single Patients. father, who was out of England at the date of the report, we entertain a hope that arrangements will be made for her removal to a suitable establishment in a rural district.

*Re Miss F., Single Patient.*

“ As respects mental state, she is incoherent, and occasionally  
 “ obscene in language, and subject to frequent paroxysms of maniacal  
 “ excitement; during which she is very violent and destructive. At  
 “ such periods her hands are confined by bands to her dress. She  
 “ was so restrained when we saw her, although tranquil.

“ We found her listless and unoccupied, attended by her nurse,  
 “ who washes and dresses her.

“ The rooms occupied by her, a sitting and a bed-room, are on the  
 “ second floor. They are cheerless in aspect, and the furniture is of an  
 “ inferior kind, there being no curtains to the bed-room windows. The  
 “ bedding, at the time of our visit, was far from clean. The sitting  
 “ room was destitute of decorations and objects of interest or amuse-  
 “ ment. The only ground attached to the house, and into which the  
 “ bed-room looks, is very confined, and gravelled.

“ Miss F. walks out with her nurse, but is not considered in a fit  
 “ state to associate with the family.

“ Mr. M. receives 300 guineas a year for Miss F.'s care and main-  
 “ tenance, which includes every thing but clothing and the wages of  
 “ the nurse.

“ Upon the whole, we are strongly of opinion that Miss F. is very  
 “ unfavourably circumstanced, and that it would tend materially to  
 “ her comfort and benefit if she were removed to a more cheerful  
 “ residence, in a rural district, where she might, amongst other things,  
 “ have the advantage of country walks.”

In reference to this report, a communication was addressed to the patient's sister, who at first expressed an intention to remove her, unless Mr. M. changed his residence for one in the country. This, however, he has not done, and Miss F. still remains under his care. At the same time, we have received strong assurances that everything will be done to improve her condition and promote her comfort.

In connexion with the subject of Single Patients, it is important to consider how completely many are at the mercy of attendants of a low grade, who are almost their only companions. During the past year, upon the occasion of a visit by a member of this Board to an insane gentleman, a Single Patient, in St. John's Wood, his attention was drawn to the general character and proceedings of attendants in that neighbourhood, and to an association intitled “ The Lisson Grove  
 “ Association of Attendants on persons bodily or mentally  
 204—Sess. 2. F 2 “ afflicted.”

Single Patients. “afflicted.” According to the statement of the Visiting Commissioner’s informant, many of the members of the Association are very disreputable characters, and, having obtained employment through the medium of the Association, grossly neglect their Patients. Two especially were mentioned, as notorious for drunkenness and profligacy; and a third, as having been engaged from the Association by a lady to attend upon her Insane son, and whom she had dismissed for gross neglect, and other misconduct. It appeared, upon inquiry, that the practice of many attendants is to leave their Patients from ten o’clock at night till two or three in the morning, and to go out constantly during these hours to drink with their companions.

The Visiting Commissioner concluded his Special Report, by submitting to the Board, who fully concur in the suggestion, the necessity, for the protection of Single Patients, that they should be occasionally visited at night, and that more inquiry should be made into the qualification, character, and conduct of attendants.

Lunatics by  
Inquisition:  
how far Single  
Patients under  
the Act.

In the course of the past year, we have had special occasion to consider the question, how far, and under what circumstances, Insane persons found Lunatic by inquisition are subject to the provisions of the law applicable to Single Patients. With a view to our own guidance, and in order that we might not in any case exceed our jurisdiction, we thought it desirable to be fortified with the best legal opinion, and accordingly submitted to the late Solicitor General and Mr. Montague Smith, the following question:

“Is an Insane Person found Lunatic by Inquisition, to be considered a ‘Single Patient,’ within the meaning of the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, and required to be placed under certificates, and subject to the visitation of the Commissioners, who is placed by his Committee, not in a residence rented or taken by him for the Patient, but under the charge of a Medical Practitioner or other person, in a house or premises, of which a person, not being the Committee, is the occupying owner or tenant.”

Their answer was as follows:—“We think that a Medical Practitioner or other person, who (not being the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor) receives an Insane Person found Lunatic by Inquisition, under his charge (deriving a profit from such charge) to be boarded or lodged in a house of which he is the occupying owner or tenant, is subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts, with reference to Single Patients. And we think such  
“person

“ person so received to be boarded and lodged, is subject to the visitation of the Commissioners.”

Lunatics by  
Inquisition :  
how far Single  
Patients under  
the Act.

Your Lordship will not fail to bear in mind, that, independently of the protection afforded by official visitation, Insane Persons within the provisions of the Act applicable to “Single Patients,” have the additional benefit secured to them of fortnightly or other periodical medical attendance, for which there is no legal provision in the cases of other Chancery Patients.

It only remains to observe, in reference to Single Patients, that it would be very desirable if the words, “Profit from the charge,” in the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, were defined. This is the more important from the circumstance of the exemption from the requirements in that section extending to all persons who derive no profit from the charge, whereas, in the corresponding section 46, of the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 107, the exemption applied only to guardians and relatives.

IN the course of our visitation of licensed houses, we have had frequent occasion to observe that many of the inmates are left for long periods unvisited, and so far neglected, by their relatives. This isolation from friends, and consignment exclusively to the care and society of strangers, has been matter of complaint on the part of Patients, upon whom the feeling of desertion by their families cannot but have a painful and prejudicial effect. We have done all in our power to counteract so great an evil, and with this object, in January 1857, we brought our views under the notice of proprietors and superintendents, and expressed our desire that, if there were under their charge any such cases as those alluded to, they would urge upon the relatives and friends the duty of periodical or occasional visits, either by themselves, or some accredited medical or other persons on their behalf.

Visits of  
Friends.

By the Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 41, s. 36, it was enacted as follows:—“That the person by whom or by whose authority  
“such Patient shall have been delivered to the care of the  
“keeper of any such house, shall in person, or by some person  
“duly appointed by him in writing under his hand and seal,  
“such appointment to be renewed for each time, visit the Patient so delivered as aforesaid once at least in every six  
“months during his confinement, and shall enter in the  
“journal kept at such house for registering the visits of the  
“Commissioners or Visitors respectively, as hereinbefore directed, his name, and the date of his visit; and any person  
“so

Visits of  
Friends.

“ so appointed as aforesaid shall deposit such appointment  
“ with the keeper of the said house.”

It is, we think, much to be regretted that, for some reason, which we are unable to explain, the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 107, and subsequent Acts, contained no analogous provision; and we trust that, in any amending statute, it will be made compulsory upon the friends of all private Patients, whether in mixed private and pauper asylums, registered hospitals, or licensed houses, or under separate care as single Patients, to visit them, or delegate some one to visit them periodically, and ascertain, by personal inspection, the accommodation and comforts provided for them.

Instances have come to our knowledge where Patients have been for years deprived of what we consider the most salutary supervision of their friends, and to whom no visits, either by the party signing the order of admission, or by a medical practitioner appointed by him, has taken place.

We are aware that, under peculiar circumstances, objections may be made to the visits of relatives or friends, as detrimental to the proper treatment and recovery of Patients, more especially in recent and acute cases. Such instances may occasionally occur; but, as a general rule, we are of opinion that greater mischief arises from the omission or gradual discontinuance of these visits, not only so far as the feelings of the Patient himself are concerned, but also his absolute welfare. The proof of interest taken in the Patient's case, arising from visits on the part of relatives and friends, is most gratifying to the majority of them; and the anxiety on the part of those in whose care they are placed to promote their welfare, is thereby materially encouraged.

City of  
London.

The City of London continues to occupy the anomalous and not creditable position of a large and wealthy community without an Asylum or other public provision for its Pauper Lunatics, which are still sent, by the Guardians of their respective Unions, to metropolitan and other licensed houses. As the Common Council have never, by notice to the Secretary of State, taken upon themselves the duties and powers of Borough Justices, the authorities responsible for all this delay, and non-compliance with the law, are the Court of Aldermen.

The subject has long engaged the anxious attention of this Board, as will appear upon reference to our Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and last Reports. As far back as the 20th January 1851, we addressed a letter to the Clerk of the Peace inquiring whether any and what steps had been, or  
were

were proposed to be taken, by the authorities of the City, <sup>City of London.</sup> for providing an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the several parishes within their jurisdiction, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126.

Mr. C. Pearson, the City Solicitor, in a reply dated the 28th April, stated that the Recorder and Common Serjeant were of opinion that, three years having expired from the passing of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, it might be necessary for the Secretary of State to put the Magistrates in motion. He further informed the Board that the matter had been referred by the Aldermen to a Committee, and that, upon their receiving from the Secretary of State an intimation of his wish that the Act should be put in force in the City, they would take prompt measures to carry its provisions into execution.

On the 13th of May in the same year, we addressed a communication to the Home Office, enclosing copies of the above letter and reply, and urging upon Secretary Sir George Grey, the expediency of his exercising the authority vested in him by the Act, and by his order, at the earliest period, requiring the Aldermen of the City of London forthwith to take steps for providing a suitable Asylum for their Pauper Lunatics.

In reference to this communication, Sir George Grey, on the 15th May 1851, wrote to the Lord Mayor a letter, in which he requested him to call the attention of the Court to the obligation imposed by the Act on the Justices of every county, city, and borough to provide an Asylum for their Pauper Lunatics, and expressed his confidence that the Court would make the required provision in conformity with the Act.

This letter was laid before the Court of Aldermen on the 20th May, and the whole subject was referred to a Committee.

No further proceedings, so far as we were aware, having been taken towards a compliance with the law by the City Authorities, we, on the 23d April 1853, again communicated with the Home Office, and suggested, for the consideration of Secretary Viscount Palmerston, the expediency of his Lordship putting in force the powers and provisions of the Act, and requiring the Lord Mayor and Aldermen forthwith to erect or provide an Asylum for the care and maintenance of their Insane Poor.

A letter was accordingly addressed by Secretary Viscount Palmerston to the Lord Mayor, transmitting a notice requiring the Justices of the City of London to erect or provide an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the City.

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The result was, that the Aldermen, after some delay, which had been suggested by a deputation from the several Unions of the City, proceeded to inquire for a site for an Asylum.

Notwithstanding this, we were under the necessity of again appealing to the Home Office, and, on the 21st February 1854, we recalled the attention of Secretary Viscount Palmerston to the pressing necessity which existed for a suitable Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the City of London, and to the long delay which had taken place in reference thereto.

After some further correspondence, to which it is not necessary to advert in detail, and which led to no practical result, the following letter was addressed to the Home Office :

“ Sir,

“ 11 November 1857.

“ I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to request that you will have the goodness to bring before Secretary Sir George Grey the pressing necessity of some immediate communication with the City of London, on the subject of the continued absence of all proper provision for the maintenance and care of the Pauper Lunatics belonging to the several parishes within the City limits.

“ In the letter upon this subject which, by desire of the Board, I addressed to you on the 12th February 1856, a detailed narrative was given of the steps which had been taken in relation to it during the then preceding five years. The result showed that though, in the course of those years, repeated remonstrances had been addressed by this Board to the City Authorities, upon the evil consequence of withholding from their Lunatic Paupers the full protection and advantage contemplated by the Lunacy Acts ; and though the then Secretary of State, Viscount Palmerston, had very urgently pointed out to them the propriety and necessity of an immediate compliance with the provisions of the Legislature, nothing whatever had been done. A Committee had been engaged for three years making search for a suitable site on which to erect an Asylum, and had rejected four sites successively submitted to it.

“ The same letter also adverted to a subsequent attempt which had been made by the Commissioners, upon ascertaining that such had been the result of the labours of this Committee, to effect, if possible, at least such amelioration in the condition of a portion of these Lunatic Paupers as accommodation in a Public Asylum might afford. But in this they had been equally unsuccessful. The Board of Guardians of the City of London Union rejected their appeal ; preferring  
th at

that their Patients should be placed in a private Establishment, where the proprietor has to force his profit out of the Patient's maintenance, to a public Asylum, where every security exists for proper care and attention to his malady, on the sole ground that the charge in one case exceeded that in the other by the small weekly amount of 1 s. per head. City of London.

“ No further correspondence passed between the City Authorities and this Board after the letter thus transmitted to the Home Office until the middle of November in the same year, 1856, when a communication was made to this office by the City Solicitor, so strongly showing the necessity for a better arrangement as to the Pauper Lunatics, for whose care the Court of Aldermen are responsible, and so clearly proving the absence of all means or opportunity for needful supervision in the existing arrangement, that the Commissioners now desire to bring it under the notice of the Secretary of State.

“ The City Solicitor's application to the Board was to authorise the transfer of three of the City Patients from one metropolitan house to another, in order that the bulk of the Patients shall be placed together, with a view to more convenient and complete supervision. Upon inquiry, however, it was found that, in two of the cases named, if the order asked for had been given, it would have had exactly the contrary effect to that which was desired ; and that, in the third, the anxiety expressed had been rendered quite needless by the Patient's death, two years before the date of Mr. Pearson's letter. The same inquiry showed that the City Solicitor was even ignorant of the house in which the bulk of the City of London Patients were receiving the limited accommodation, which for so many years the Court of Aldermen have been permitted to substitute for what was meant by the Legislature to be assured to this helpless and unfortunate class, when they passed the Statutes 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

“ The Commissioners received no reply to the letter then transmitted by them to Mr. Pearson ; but on the 17th of March in the present year, as the Secretary of State has already been informed, in answer to a communication from the Home Office, addressed to this Board on the 29th of July last, an application was made to them by Mr. Bunning, the City Architect, for assistance in examining a proposed site for a City Asylum, known as the Thornton Heath Estate, near Croydon. The Commissioners complied with this request ; but were unable to recommend the adoption either of that site, or of others examined at about the same time, and in the

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same neighbourhood. A month later, however, upon visiting two other sites which had been selected for examination, they were able to approve the one called Valentine's Estate, near Ilford; and the City Architect, who accompanied them on the occasion, had notice of their approval.

“ These facts having been communicated to the Home Office in my letter of the 31st July, the Commissioners were gratified by receiving, on the 18th August last, a communication from Secretary Sir George Grey of the copy of a letter addressed to him by the Lord Mayor, in which assurance was given that at the next ensuing Quarter Sessions, to be held on the 24th October in the present year, ‘ the proceedings prescribed by the 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97, will be taken to provide ‘ a Lunatic Asylum for the City of London, in conformity ‘ with the requirements of the Act.’

“ It would seem accordingly, from a report of the proceedings at a Court of Common Council held on the 29th of October, which has been published in the daily journals, that, at the Quarter Sessions so held five days previously, a Committee of eight Aldermen had been named to carry the provisions of the Act into execution; and that this Committee, acting with the utmost promptitude, handed in a Report to the Common Council four days after the date of their appointment, in which the proposal they were called to give effect to is treated as a most undesirable alternative; in which great regret is expressed that the cost of building an Asylum cannot be averted by providing for the City paupers ‘ at a more reasonable rate’ in some of the large existing establishments; and in which a difficulty is started as to the proper mode of raising the funds requisite in the event of a resolution to build.

“ From this Report it would seem to be impossible, therefore, to draw any but one conclusion. The Commissioners have been unable themselves to discover in the case any point of doubt as to the statutory directions for the levy of the necessary rate; and they are reluctantly obliged to infer that, in spite of the assurances from the Lord Mayor, transmitted to them by the Secretary of State so recently as the 18th August, further obstructions are meant to be interposed to any immediate adoption of the measure then promised.

“ In these circumstances they conceive it to be their duty again to bring the entire question before Secretary Sir George Grey. The Pauper Lunatics belonging to the City of London are now scattered over four of the larger private houses, licensed in the metropolitan district for the reception of the insane. Some are in Bethnal House, others in Peckham House, others

in Hoxton House, and the remainder are at Camberwell and in the workhouse of the City. No possibility exists, under such an arrangement, for that decent care or supervision which humanity not less than the law requires. To the friends of these unhappy creatures all the ordinary difficulties of access or intercourse are increased tenfold by the absence of any central place of accommodation; yet this is only one of the evils incident to the system which the Court of Aldermen appear so anxious to retain, and of which perhaps the greatest evil is the example it affords to other boroughs and cities of a continued disregard of the law by the most important and most wealthy city in the kingdom.

“The Commissioners are satisfied, however, that the Secretary of State will require no additional reasons for adhering to the notice he has addressed under the statute 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97, to the City Authorities, calling upon them forthwith to provide a fit and sufficient Asylum for the accommodation of the Pauper Lunatics belonging to the several parishes of the City of London.

“I am, &c.

(signed)

“*John Forster*,  
Secretary.”

“H. Waddington, Esq.,  
&c. &c.

“Home Office.”

The above letter received the immediate attention of Secretary Sir George Grey, by whose direction Mr. Waddington, on the 13th November, transmitted to us copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary of State and the City Authorities since the 18th August previous, and added that, unless Sir George Grey received at an early period a satisfactory report of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council on the subject of the delay which had taken place in providing for the proper care and maintenance of the Pauper Lunatics of the City, he would feel it his duty to endeavour to compel by legal proceedings a compliance with the requirements of the law.

It appears by the correspondence referred to that, amongst other questions, one had been raised as to whether the object should be carried out by levying a county rate, by assessing a general borough rate, or by defraying the cost out of the Corporation funds. A variety also of dilatory proceedings and fruitless negotiations had taken place with a view to an arrangement, by which the cost of building an Asylum might be avoided.

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On the 22d of January 1858 we received from the Home Office a copy of a letter addressed, on the 16th previous, to Secretary Sir George Grey by the Lord Mayor, stating that a special Committee of the Court of Common Council had reported in favour of the provision of the requisite funds for erecting the Asylum by means of a county rate, and concluding with an assurance that no delay should occur on the part of the Aldermen in complying with the requirements of the Act.

Not to lengthen these details, we think it only necessary to state, that, after much further delay, an eligible site was proposed and inspected, near Dartford, comprising about 32 acres, and that, on the 23d November last, we reported an agreement for the purchase of the same for the approval of Mr. Secretary Walpole.

In reference to our Report, we were informed by Mr. Waddington, in a letter dated the 25th November, that the Secretary of State had promised not to take any active steps in the matter of providing a Lunatic Asylum for the City of London until the ratepayers had made the application which they intended to make to the Corporate Authorities relative to the reception into Bethlehem Hospital of the Pauper Lunatics of the City of London. It thus appeared that, at this late period, a question had been raised as to the right of the City to have its Pauper Lunatics maintained at the expense of the Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals.

In reply to the last-mentioned letter, we, on the 3d December, expressed our “ extreme regret that any circumstances should  
“ be permitted longer to delay the erection of a proper Asylum  
“ for the Insane Poor of the City, the protracted postpone-  
“ ment of which had been so injurious to the Patients, and so  
“ discreditable to the Authorities.”

At the same time, we stated our decided opinion, “ that  
“ such an arrangement as was contemplated would, for many  
“ reasons, be most undesirable and objectionable, and that, in  
“ our opinion, even were the Bethlehem Hospital premises in  
“ the possession of the City Authorities, they would be entirely  
“ unfit for the proper care and treatment of their Insane  
“ Poor.”

The result was, that the agreement for the purchase of the site near Dartford was approved by Mr. Walpole, and transmitted, on the 21st December, to the Comptroller of the City.

Thus the matter now stands ; and we have only further to express our regret that there appears to be little prospect of  
possession

possession being obtained of the land before Christmas of the City of present year, or the spring of 1860. No plans have as yet London. been submitted.

In our last Report we stated that 290 acres of land had Criminal been purchased on Bagshot Heath, for the moderate sum of Lunatics. 6,000 *l.* as the site for a State Criminal Asylum.

Frequent communications have taken place between some members of this Board (to whom the subject had been specially assigned) and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, and we have the satisfaction of stating that considerable progress has been made in the construction of an Asylum designed for the reception of 500 persons of different classes, and it is anticipated that this Institution will be ready for the reception of patients in the course of the ensuing year.

By Order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*  
Chairman.

(signed) *John Forster,*  
Secretary.

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A P P E N D I X.

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## (Appendix A.)

## ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, -

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. -

Counties,  United Counties,  and  Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS  and  MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Admissions  during the Year 1858.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts Bucks - - - Cambridge & Isle of Ely Chester - - - Cornwall - - -	Near Bedford - - Stone, near Aylesbury Fulbourn - - - Chester - - - Bodmin - - -	Denne, W. (Surgeon) - - Humphrey, John (Surgeon) - Bryan, E. L. (Dr.) - - Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon) - Hicks, W. R., General Super- intendent. Adam, Richard, (Dr.) Resident Medical Officer.	- * 2 - - 19	- 2 - - 9	- 4 - - 28	125 91 - 133 114	142 115 - 164 125	267 206 - 297 239	267 210 - 297 267	41 63 60 40 38	73 48 58 50 55	114 111 118 90 93	16 27 - 25 28	49 21 1 40 22	65 48 1 65 50	11 18 - 12 18	28 12 1 29 19	39 30 1 41 37
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	Williams, Richard Lloyd, M.D., Visiting Physician. Jones, T. (Surgeon), Super- intendent.	16	8	24	87	96	183	207	37	52	89	17	21	38	11	18	29
Derby - - - Devon - - - Dorset - - -	Mickleover, near Derby Exminster - - - Forston, near Dor- chester.	Hitchman, John (Dr.) - - Bucknill, J. G. (Dr.) - - Symes, J. C. (Surgeon) - -	7 - -	3 - -	10 - -	127 242 71	134 313 88	261 555 159	271 555 159	39 83 20	42 74 32	81 157 52	23 44 16	36 48 24	59 92 40	19 41 10	22 45 14	41 86 24
Durham - - - Essex - - - Gloucester - - - Hants - - - Kent - - -	Sedgefield - - - Brentwood - - - Gloucester - - - Knole, near Fareham Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Smith, R. (Dr.) - - - Campbell, Donald, (Dr.) - Williams, W. W. (Dr.) - - Manley, J. (Dr.) - - - Huxley, J. E. (Dr.) - - -	* - 5 - 6 8	- 7 2 - 1	- 12 2 6 9	- 161 166 221 258	- 226 239 263 334	- 387 405 484 592	- 399 407 490 601	102 64 53 49 79	71 71 76 90 102	173 135 129 139 181	11 44 6 10 47	10 42 29 45 54	21 86 35 55 101	8 39 6 7 30	8 36 24 34 36	16 75 30 41 66
Lancaster - - - " - - - " - - -	Lancaster Moor - Rainhill, n <sup>r</sup> Liverpool Prestwich, near Man- chester.	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon) - Rogers, B. (Dr.) - - - Holland, Joseph (Surgeon) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	361 180 248	362 221 257	723 401 505	723 401 505	58 46 74	67 51 79	125 97 153	33 17 40	38 29 63	71 46 103	17 15 26	24 27 51	41 42 77
Leicester and Rutland Lincoln - - - Middlesex - - - " - - -	Leicester - - - Bracebridge, n <sup>r</sup> Lincoln Colney Hatch - - - Hanwell - - -	Buck, J. (Surgeon) - - - Palmer, Edward (Dr.) - - Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon) - Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon). Begley, W. C. (Dr.) - - Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.) McCullough, D. M. (Dr.) -	25 - - - - - -	27 - - - - - -	52 - - - - - -	131 141 524 434	136 150 769 589	267 291 1,293 1,023	319 291 1,293 1,023	45 66 157 55	51 74 145 60	96 140 302 115	41 14 82 35	31 23 106 29	72 37 188 64	32 12 46 25	26 23 52 20	58 35 98 45
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon & Radnor. Norfolk - - -	Abergavenny - - - Thorpe, near Norwich	Owen, Ebenezer, Superintendent Casson, E. (Surgeon) Resident Medical Officer.	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 127	176 176	314 303	314 303	70 56	70 56	140 112	41 28	35 29	76 57	34 21	25 24	59 45
Notts - - - Oxford and Berks - Salop and Montgomery Somerset - - - Stafford - - - Suffolk - - -	Nottingham - - - Littlemore, near Oxford Bicton, n <sup>r</sup> Shrewsbury Wells - - - Stafford - - - Melton, near Wood- bridge.	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.) - - - Ley, W. (Surgeon) - - - Oliver, Richard (Dr.) - - Boyd, R. (Dr.) - - - Bower, M. N. (Dr.) - - - Kirkman, J. (Dr.) - - -	14 - - - - 1	16 - - - - -	30 - - - - 1	116 193 152 179 226 121	101 274 177 182 201 156	217 467 329 361 427 277	247 467 329 361 427 278	55 68 50 80 104 46	59 50 50 71 101 72	114 118 100 151 205 118	52 34 24 42 49 20	24 39 34 38 62 44	76 73 58 80 111 64	22 30 22 34 49 19	14 37 26 36 61 39	36 67 48 70 110 58
Surrey - - - Warwick - - - Wilts - - - Worcester - - -	Springfield, near Wandsworth, S.W. Hatton, near Warwick Near Devizes - - - Worcester - - -	Meyer, John, (Dr.) - - - Snape, C. (Surgeon). Parsey, W. H. (Dr.) - - Thurnam, J. (Dr.) - - - Sherlock, J. (Dr.) - - -	- - 12 - -	- - 10 - 2	- - 22 - 2	426 128 144 157	525 136 189 159	951 264 333 316	951 286 333 318	109 47 45 40	121 49 49 52	230 96 94 92	49 16 25 17	80 29 25 21	129 45 50 38	28 12 24 12	39 26 25 19	67 38 49 31

\* Opened since 1st January 1858.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1859, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1859.																				Average Number Resident during 1858.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Luna- tics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.			Incurred before Admission.																						M.		
10	18	28	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	158	298	298	9	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	290	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Bucks. Cambridge & Isle of Ely. Chester. Cornwall.	
16	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	114	133	247	250	11	13	24	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	225		
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	56	114	114	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	93		
20	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	163	291	291	7	14	21	-	-	-	8	2	10	13	12	25	301		
8	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	34	118	134	252	286	10	19	29	3	-	3	6	3	9	2	2	4	276		
16	22	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	10	29	84	96	180	209	14	12	26	-	1	1	4	-	4	3	-	3	206	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	
17	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	124	127	251	261	12	8	20	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	272	Derby. Devon. Dorset.	
34	17	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	322	569	569	15	13	28	1	-	1	9	2	11	52	66	118	564		
3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	89	161	161	5	8	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	7	158½		
4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	59	145	145	10	10	20	-	-	-	6	1	7	15	1	16	-	Durham. Essex. Gloucester. Hants. Kent.	
18	24	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	164	232	396	406	7	11	18	-	-	-	13	1	14	6	2	8	395		
35	32	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	178	254	432	434	17	23	40	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	7	9	415·12		
28	23	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	233	285	518	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	19	83	111	194	511		
38	34	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	349	609	609	18	54	72	-	-	-	13	8	21	44	51	95	619		
26	30	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	361	721	721	126	137	263	-	1	1	11	12	23	66	67	133	718	Lancaster (Lancaster Moor).	
25	18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	226	409	409	38	56	94	-	-	-	10	3	13	51	38	89	403·16	Lancaster (Rainhill).	
37	26	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	247	492	492	84	96	180	-	-	-	1	2	3	28	38	66	505·38	Lancaster (Prestwich).	
13	17	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	51	129	133	262	313	21	31	52	1	-	1	14	2	16	4	2	6	329	Leicester and Rutland.	
32	16	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	185	346	346	7	11	18	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	1	2	326·85	Lincoln.	
80	42	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	766	1,284	1,284	35	23	58	1	-	1	8	3	11	59	83	142	1,293	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).	
38	32	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	588	1,004	1,004	30	14	44	1	-	1	7	10	17	54	69	123	1,034	Middlesex (Hanwell).	
16	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	193	344	344	47	47	94	-	-	-	4	1	5	10	5	15	334	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	
16	28	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	175	314	314	12	15	27	-	-	-	4	-	4	9	5	14	305	Norfolk.	
8	18	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	31	109	119	228	259	16	28	44	-	1	1	3	3	6	5	8	13	225·60	Notts.	
19	19	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	266	474	474	10	15	25	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	3	7	468	Oxford and Berks.	
15	18	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	175	338	338	10	18	28	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	4	9	337	Salop and Montgomery.	
26	10	36	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	204	395	395	26	19	45	-	-	-	9	2	11	-	-	-	380·5	Somerset.	
39	23	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	214	459	459	18	24	42	-	-	-	9	2	11	9	2	11	447	Stafford.	
18	20	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	129	164	293	294	22	24	46	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	286	Suffolk.	
56	41	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	525	955	955	18	8	26	-	-	-	16	3	19	48	67	115	940	Surrey.	
20	17	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	143	140	283	300	9	15	24	1	-	1	9	1	10	3	4	7	293	Warwick.	
18	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	197	343	343	17	25	42	-	-	-	6	1	7	16	20	36	332·5	Wilts.	
15	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	165	178	343	344	18	33	51	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	1	6	330	Worcester.	

## Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.							
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total  Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
York, N. and E. Ri- dings.	Clifton, near York -	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) -	6	3	9	227	210	437	446	57	55	112	38	41	79	21	24	45
„ W. Riding	Wakefield -	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	380	448	828	828	175	174	349	88	86	174	79	79	158
Birmingham -	-	Green, T. (Surgeon) -	13	7	20	143	167	310	330	92	74	166	60	45	105	44	35	79
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital	-	Stevens, H. H. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	39	50	89	89	28	26	54	12	16	28	12	16	28
Haverfordwest -	-	Phillips, E. P. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	15	18	33	33	4	-	4	5	-	5	3	-	3
Hull -	-	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	50	45	95	95	18	22	40	11	18	29	8	14	22
			134	97	231	6,777	8,112	14,889	15,120	2,413	2,572	4,985	1,187	1,427	2,614	887	1,078	1,965

## HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	Kingdon, W. D. (Dr.) Supt.	20	31	51	-	-	-	51	12	10	22	7	8	15	5	6	11
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital -	Shapter, T. (Doctor) Vis. Phys.	28	34	62	1	-	1	63	19	14	33	16	16	32	12	10	22
„ - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Parker, J. (Superintendent) -	33	24	57	-	-	-	57	16	18	34	13	12	25	7	5	12
Lincoln -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	Morris, Edw. (Surg. Med. Off.)	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	18	14	32	20	10	30	6	2	8
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street Road, E. C.	Young, W. T. (Surgeon) -	59	96	155	-	-	-	155	49	97	146	46	93	139	27	55	82
Norfolk -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon) -	30	50	80	-	-	-	80	6	9	15	5	7	12	2	7	9
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Nesbitt, P. R. (Dr.) -	50	47	97	94	79	173	270	54	82	136	24	32	56	24	31	55
Oxford - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, near Oxford.	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon) -	24	30	54	-	-	-	54	4	1	5	5	2	7	2	1	3
Stafford -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon) -	58	32	90	-	-	-	90	18	17	35	7	11	18	3	4	7
Surrey - -	Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas-street.	Hewson, J. D. (Doctor) -	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
„ - -	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road.	Stocker, James (Surgeon) -	191	147	338	-	-	-	338	108	145	253	72	133	205	33	81	114
„ - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Hood, W. C. (Doctor) -	119	68	187	-	-	-	187	95	44	139	22	16	38	-	-	-
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital -	Down, J. L. H. (Doctor) -	66	53	119	-	-	-	119	27	14	41	13	7	20	11	3	14
„ - -	Retreat, York - - -	Needham, F. (Surgeon) -	44	66	110	-	-	-	110	5	8	13	3	5	8	2	4	6
		Kitching, J. (Surgeon) -	762	730	1,492	95	79	174	1,666	431	473	904	253	354	607	134	207	341

## Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.														PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1859.																			Average Number Resident during 1858.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.																						Incurred before Admission.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.			
17	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	227	203	430	442	14	12	26	-	-	-	7	1	8	13	10	23	442	York, N. & E. Ridings.
64	59	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	477	880	880	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	8	9	17	862	Yorke, W. Riding.
19	17	36	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	8	21	156	178	334	355	29	41	70	-	-	-	3	7	10	6	10	16	345	Birmingham.
10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	54	99	99	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	93	Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	Haverfordwest.	
11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	45	91	91	3	5	8	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	4	8	91.9	Hull.
888	761	1,649	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	122	105	227	7,127	8,488	15,615	15,842	879	794	1,673	8	3	11	212	84	326	644	710	1,354	-	

## HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.														PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1859.																				Average Number Resident during 1858.	HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.																						Incurred before Admission.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	31	54	-	-	-	54	5	7	12	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	St. Thomas's Hospital.
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	32	60	-	-	-	60	8	5	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	Liverpool Hospital.
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	28	61	-	-	-	61	5	6	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	Manchester Hospital, Cheadle.
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	40	76	-	-	-	76	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	82	150	-	-	-	50	21	47	68	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	St. Luke's Hospital.
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	50	78	-	-	-	78	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.75	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
15	11	26	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	56	106	109	109	218	324	6	8	14	-	1	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	297.11365	Northampton Hos- pital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	29	52	-	-	-	52	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.6	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	38	102	-	-	-	102	7	6	13	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.53	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Guy's Hospital.
11	6	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	153	369	-	-	-	369	62	100	162	4	-	4	116	18	134	-	-	-	354.169363	Bethlehem Hospital.
5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	94	282	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood.
6	4	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	56	130	-	-	-	130	8	3	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	126.75	York Lunatic Hospital.
3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	43	64	107	-	-	-	107	4	4	8	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	111.42	Retreat, York.
64	41	105	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	874	766	1,640	109	109	218	1,858	137	202	339	22	12	34	122	18	140	-	-	-	-	

## Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.					
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield - - -	1	8	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethnal Green - - -	Bethnal House	John Millar (Surgeon) - - -	66	79	145	149	181	330	475	100	79	179	84	59	143	25	17	42
Bow - - -	Grove Hall - - -	Edward Byas - - -	133	51	184	24	144	168	352	50	76	126	26	51	77	7	18	25
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	C. A. Elliott; W. H. Diamond (Surgeon).	-	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	8	8	-	11	11	-	6	6
Brompton - - -	Clarence Villa - - -	Samuel Batten - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Earl's Court House - - -	Miss Burney - - -	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	8	8	-	6	6	-	3	3
Brook Green - - -	Montague House - - -	Dr. Roy - - -	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell - - -	Camberwell House - - -	Dr. J. H. Paul - - -	26	35	61	104	162	266	327	92	133	225	67	112	179	25	31	56
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House - - -	Drs. Sutherland - - -	22	-	22	-	-	-	22	19	-	19	12	-	12	5	-	5
" - - -	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	Miss Elliott - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - -	Dr. Tuke - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	24	6	1	7	7	1	8	3	1	4
Clapham - - -	The Retreat - - -	John Bush (Surgeon) - - -	13	3	16	-	-	-	16	4	6	10	1	4	5	1	2	3
Clapton, Upper - - -	Brooke House - - -	Dr. H. Monro and Miss Russel - - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	47	10	5	15	8	9	17	4	2	6
Eastcott - - -	Haydon Hall - - -	Dr. J. R. Diamond - - -	House licensed 5 May 1858			-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finchley - - -	Horse-shoe Hill House - - -	John White (Surgeon) - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - -	C. A. Elliott - - -	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	20	-	20	11	-	11	6	-	6
" - - -	Normand House - - -	Miss Talfourd - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Otto House, North End - - -	Drs. Sutherland - - -	-	31	31	-	-	-	31	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3
Hackney - - -	London House - - -	Dr. Oxley and Mrs. Ayre - - -	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	3	3
" - - -	Pembroke House - - -	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie - - -	105	10	115	-	-	-	115	23	1	24	10	1	11	6	1	7
Hammersmith - - -	Upper Mall House - - -	Mrs. Gale - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
" - - -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow; J. Bartlett (Surgeon).	38	18	56	-	-	-	56	23	10	33	26	9	35	14	4	18
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - -	Dr. J. Conolly - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	3	3
" - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - -	Charles Fitz-Gerald - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Wood End Grove - - -	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Fenton - - -	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3
Hendon - - -	Hendon House - - -	Miss Dence - - -	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	3	3
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - -	Mrs. and Dr. Stilwell - - -	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	7	-	7	6	-	6	5	-	5
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - - -	J. Woods (Surg.), & Dr. Dixon - - -	29	66	95	89	148	237	332	46	77	123	41	55	96	9	17	26
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - -	R. G. Hill (Surgeon), and Dr. E. Willett.	15	17	32	-	-	-	32	6	4	10	4	8	12	1	3	4
Kensington - - -	Kensington House - - -	Dr. Wood and Dr. Arlidge - - -	27	32	59	-	-	-	59	7	6	13	8	7	15	1	5	6
Peckham - - -	Peckham House - - -	Dr. Armstrong and S. Morris (Surgeon).	17	32	49	125	192	317	366	132	147	279	95	120	215	41	70	111
Ruislip - - -	Ruislip Park - - -	Mrs. Griffin - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
St. John's Wood - - -	Grove End Villa - - -	Mrs. Kerr - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southall - - -	Southall Park - - -	J. North, Mrs. Vickers, and Dr. Steward.	13	8	21	-	-	-	21	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
Stoke Newington - - -	Grove House - - -	Dr. Atkins - - -	10	2	12	-	-	-	12	-	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
" - - -	Northumberland House - - -	Dr. G. Birkett & Robt. Birkett - - -	30	30	60	-	-	-	60	10	7	17	12	8	20	3	6	9
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House - - -	Dr. Seaton - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	14	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
Twickenham - - -	Twickenham House - - -	Dr. H. W. Diamond - - -	House licensed 7 July 1858			-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
			675	630	1,305	491	827	1,318	2,623	561	605	1,166	422	494	916	157	203	360

## Appendix (A.)—continued.

## METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.														PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1859.																				Average Number Resident during 1858.	H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.								
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.																						Incurred before Admission.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Derwentwater House.	
28	29	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	74	140	136	178	314	454	27	30	57	6	11	17	6	1	7	4	—	4	472	Bethnal House.	
23	19	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	55	186	26	147	173	359	17	27	44	4	1	5	3	—	3	9	31	40	354	Grove Hall.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23½	Effra Hall.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Clarence Villa.	
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Earl's Court House	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Montague House.	
27	28	55	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	27	44	71	101	146	247	318	14	29	43	—	2	2	7	1	8	15	22	37	325·69	Camberwell House.	
6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	23	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	Blacklands House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	21	—	—	—	21	5	1	6	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	Manor House.	
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	17	—	—	—	17	7	4	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	17½	The Retreat.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	45	—	—	—	45	5	2	7	6	4	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	42·25	Brooke House.	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Haydon Hall.	
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	—	—	—	32	5	—	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Horse-shoe Hill House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 5/10	Munster House.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	30	—	1	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Normand House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	Otto House, North End.	
8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	10	120	—	—	—	120	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	London House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118·923	Pembroke House.
5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	17	48	—	—	—	48	8	3	11	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Upper Mall House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	Sussex and Brandenburg Houses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Lawn House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	16	—	—	—	14	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Hayes Park.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	8	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Wood End Grove.
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41	—	—	—	41	9	—	9	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Hendon House.
22	25	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	31	68	99	72	141	213	312	8	21	29	1	5	6	10	3	13	3	9	12	43	Moorcroft House.	
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	28	—	—	—	28	1	1	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326 5/8	Hoxton House.
3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	23	30	53	—	—	—	53	4	3	7	6	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	Wyke House.
34	29	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	34	50	129	188	317	367	17	25	42	1	2	3	2	—	2	4	22	26	56	Kensington House.	
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370·609	Peckham House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4½	Ruislip Park.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Grove End Villa.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	—	—	—	13	1	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 4/3	Southall Park.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	28	53	—	—	—	53	1	2	3	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	Grove House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	14	—	—	—	14	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58·7	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Halliford House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Twickenham House.
178	144	322	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	663	624	1,287	464	800	1,264	2,551	140	191	331	69	63	132	31	5	36	35	84	119			

## Appendix (A.)—continued.

## PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - - -

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1858.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number.					Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - -	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, J. (Surgeon) - -	13	12	25	- -	- -	- -	25	1	4	5	4	1	5	1	- -	1	
Devon - -	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	15	17	32	- -	- -	- -	32	7	3	10	4	4	8	1	- -	1	
Dorset - -	Halstock House, Halstock -	Mercer, Mrs. - - -	2	3	5	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	2	3	5	- -	- -	- -	
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.) - -	24	17	41	- -	- -	- -	41	7	3	10	6	6	12	2	4	6	
„ - -	Bensham, near Gateshead	Robinson, George (Dr.) - -	10	7	17	36	22	58	75	30	29	59	18	11	29	9	6	15	
„ - -	Gateshead Fell - - -	Kent, S. - - -	4	3	7	46	44	90	97	24	26	50	17	24	41	10	13	23	
„ - -	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius - -	17	15	32	70	49	119	151	39	37	76	20	28	48	14	11	25	
Essex - -	High Beech - - -	Allen, Mrs. - - -	6	10	16	- -	- -	- -	16	- -	1	1	- -	3	3	- -	- -	- -	
„ - -	Witham - - -	Tomkin, T. (Dr.) - - -	8	5	13	- -	- -	- -	13	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry.	Leach, R. V., & Pigg, C. (Surgeon)	13	13	26	102	81	183	209	47	24	71	25	18	43	13	9	22	
Gloucester - -	Fishponds House, near Bristol	Parsons, J. D. F. (Dr.) - -	- -	19	19	- -	- -	- -	19	- -	2	2	- -	3	3	- -	1	1	
„ - -	Northwoods, near Bristol -	Davey (Dr.) - - -	16	10	26	- -	- -	- -	26	3	4	7	5	4	9	2	1	3	
„ - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	Iles, Daniel - - -	26	25	51	13	14	27	78	9	8	17	5	7	12	4	4	8	
„ - -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, S. (Dr.), & Wood, J. Y. (Surgeon).	15	14	29	- -	- -	- -	29	7	2	9	8	5	13	2	2	4	
Hants - -	Westbrook House, Alton.	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.) - -	21	15	36	- -	- -	- -	36	9	9	18	7	6	13	2	1	3	
Hereford - -	Portland House, Whitchurch, near Monmouth.	Millard, S. (Surgeon) - -	4	10	14	4	- -	4	18	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	
Herts - -	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	2	1	3	- -	- -	- -	3	2	- -	2	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	
„ - -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham.	Smith, J. & F. M. (Surgeons) -	4	3	7	- -	- -	- -	7	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Kent - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W. - - -	7	4	11	- -	- -	- -	11	- -	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	
„ - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon) -	1	2	3	- -	- -	- -	3	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
„ - -	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.) -	12	13	25	- -	- -	- -	25	6	7	13	6	10	16	2	4	6	
Lancaster - -	Blakeley House, near Manchester.	Edwards, Mrs. - - -	10	6	16	- -	- -	- -	16	- -	1	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	1	
„ - -	Marsden Hall, Whalley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon) - -	Licensed 6th March 1858 -			- -	- -	- -	- -	15	5	20	3	1	4	1	- -	1	
„ - -	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs. - - -	14	14	28	- -	- -	- -	28	3	7	10	4	7	11	2	4	6	
„ - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J. - - -	19	14	33	65	108	173	206	117	82	199	80	92	172	43	48	91	

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.															PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1859.																									HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.									PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Average Number Resident during 1858.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.			Incurred before Admission.													M. F. T.										M. F. T.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.			
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	24	—	—	—	24	—	3	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26½	Springfield House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	34	—	—	—	34	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	Plympton House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Halstock House.					
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	37	—	—	—	37	6	5	11	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	37½	Dinsdale Park.					
7	3	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	22	40	33	73	95	9	8	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	87	Bensham.					
9	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	44	44	88	94	9	17	26	—	—	—	5	2	7	2	1	3	93¾	Gateshead Fell.					
14	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	16	35	73	54	127	162	6	3	9	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	157½	Dunston Lodge.					
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	13	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	High Beech.					
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	—	—	12	1	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Witham.					
17	8	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	111	83	194	212	24	15	39	—	1	1	5	3	8	10	3	13	208	Vernon House.					
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	17	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Fishponds House.					
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	22	—	—	—	22	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Northwoods.					
4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	52	13	12	25	77	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	Fairford House.					
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	24	—	—	—	24	3	2	5	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Sandywell Park.					
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	37	—	—	—	37	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	Westbrook House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	3	—	3	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	Portland House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Harpenden Hall.					
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Hadham Palace.					
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	7	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	North Grove House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Tattlebury House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	22	—	—	—	22	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	West Malling Place.					
2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Blakeley House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	16	—	—	—	16	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Marsden Hall.					
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	26	—	—	—	26	3	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27½	Clifton Hall.					
15	13	28	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	17	43	80	82	162	205	31	25	56	3	—	3	—	—	—	16	15	31	196·56	Haydock Lodge.					

(continued)

(continued)

## Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.									Admissions during the Year 1858.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total  Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.						
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Lancaster - - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J. - - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	-	42	16	11	27	15	6	21	8	2	10
„ - - -	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool.	Squires, Miss Eliza - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	18	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3
Lincoln - - -	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	Willis, Francis (Dr.) - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - - -	Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.	Governor and Guardians of the Poor; Woodhouse, W., Supt.	-	-	-	40	39	79	79	14	13	27	9	11	20	8	9	17	
„ - - -	Heigham Retrcat, near Norwich.	Dalrymple, Donald; Crosse, Thos. Wm.; and Landor, H. (Surgeons).	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	3	4	
„ - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., and Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.).	20	21	41	-	-	-	41	11	2	13	8	5	13	6	2	8	
„ - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Farrer, Mrs., and Rackham, T. J. C.	6	2	8	-	-	-	8	-	5	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Northampton - -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Pritchard, Thomas (Dr.) -	16	11	27	-	-	-	27	5	6	11	3	8	11	2	5	7	
Notts - - -	Broom House, Mansfield.	Eddison, B. (Surgeon), and Bakewell, Miss H.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	1	1	
Shropshire - - -	The Retreat, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.) - -	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	5	-	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	
„ - - -	Grove House, All Stretton.		-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	
Somerset - - -	Bindon House, Langford Budville, Wellington.	Hodges, J. - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	
„ - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.) -	37	50	87	-	-	-	87	20	7	27	12	8	20	7	4	11	
„ - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.) - - -	24	19	43	-	-	-	43	14	3	17	9	4	13	4	3	7	
„ - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon) - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	35	6	2	8	4	1	5	4	1	5	
„ - - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.) -	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	6	6	-	5	5	-	2	2	
Stafford - - -	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, Mrs. - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	
„ - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs. - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs. - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	Chevallier, B. (Dr.) - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
„ - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs. - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ - - -	The Castle, St. Andrew's-street, Bury St. Edmunds.	Cooper, W. (Surgeon), and Gedge, Mrs. Jane.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.															PATIENTS REMAINING 1ST JANUARY 1859.																					
Total Number.			From Suicide.						From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Average Number Resident during 1858.	HOUSES.	
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.			Incurred before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.			
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21	43	-	-	-	43	7	6	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	Tue Brook Villa.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	Walton Lodge.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shillingthorpe House.
8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	38	75	75	7	5	12	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	77½	Infirmiry Asylum.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	23	-	-	-	23	2	2	4	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	22	Heigham Retreat.	
6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	3	6	9	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	Heigham Hall.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	-	-	-	27	5	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	Abington Abbey Retreat.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Broom House.	
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13·5	The Retreat, Church Stretton.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11·23	Grove House, All Stretton.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Bindon House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	49	93	-	-	-	93	21	25	46	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	92½	Brislington House.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	45	-	-	-	45	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45·3	Longwood House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	37	-	-	-	37	2	5	7	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	35·87	Bailbrook House.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	Fairwater House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Moat House.	
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Barr House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Aspall Hall.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	The Grove, Ipswich.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Belle Vue House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	The Castle.	

(continued)

(continued)

## Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.											
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Surrey	- -	Great Foster House, Eg- ham.	Farnivall, G. F., and E. T., and Roberts, Henry (Surgeons).	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
„	- -	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Stedman, James R. (Surgeon)	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
„	- -	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
„	- -	Timberham House, Charl- wood, near Crawley.	Cole, J., and Cole, H. (Surgeon)	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	- -	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, C. E.H., and Saml. (Drs.)	34	19	53	-	-	-	-	53	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Warwick	- -	Driffield House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	13	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	-	2
„	- -	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	17	6	4	10	3	4	7	2	3	5	-	5
„	- -	Arden House, Henley in Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	Licensed 5th January 1858			-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„	- -	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	Joiner, W.	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	3
„	- -	Duddeston Hall, near Bir- mingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	13	20	33	-	-	-	-	33	12	3	15	13	8	21	4	-	4	-	4
Wilts	- -	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushnan, J. S. (Dr.) and Mor- timer, Alfred.	31	26	57	-	-	-	-	57	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	1	3	-	3
„	- -	Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.)	41	37	78	151	87	238	316	31	33	64	18	13	31	14	6	20	-	20	
„	- -	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Philips, T.	5	9	14	-	-	-	-	14	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	3
„	- -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Surgeon)	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	31	5	1	6	2	4	6	-	4	4	-	4
„	- -	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. jun. (Dr.)	14	15	29	-	-	-	-	29	6	4	10	3	3	6	2	3	5	-	5
Worcester	- -	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.)	18	14	32	-	-	-	-	32	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	-	2
York—E. R.	- -	Marfleet Lane, Retreat, Southcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
„	- -	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	15	10	25	3	10	13	38	22	7	29	9	8	17	4	2	6	-	6	
„	- -	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, J. (Surgeon)	Licensed 6th April 1858			-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York—W. R.	- -	Mount Stead, near Otley	Smith, S. (Surgeon) and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	Licensed 20th May 1858			-	-	-	-	-	20	18	38	9	12	21	4	5	9	-	9
„	- -	Rook Nest, Stanley, near Wakefield.	Atkinson, J. G. (Dr.)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	3	9	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	1	-
York—N. R.	- -	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York.	Allis, T., and Pumphrey, W.	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	1	2	-	2	-
„	- -	Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York.	Burn, George	15	9	24	14	28	42	66	16	9	25	16	17	33	6	2	8	-	8	-

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.															PATIENTS REMAINING 1ST JANUARY 1859.																		Average Number Resident during 1858.	H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.										
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						Incurred in Asylum.			Incurred before Admission.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11·8	Great Foster House.
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Lea Pale House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Church-street, Epsom.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	Timberham House.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	18	52	-	-	-	52	2	3	5	6	6	12	1	-	1	-	-	52 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>11</sub>	Ticehurst Asylum.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	13	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	Driffold House.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	15	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Burman House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Arden House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Hurst House.	
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	25	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Duddeston Hall.	
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	27	58	-	-	-	58	3	1	4	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	58	Laverstock House.	
7	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	144	69	213	44	73	117	330	7	4	11	6	1	7	119	38	157	30	67	97	320	Fisherton House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	13	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	Belle Vue House.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	19	10	29	-	-	-	29	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	32·5	Fiddington House.	
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	Kingsdown House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Droitwich Asylum.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	26	10	9	19	45	11	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	Dunnington House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Kilham Retreat.	
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	14	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>13</sub>	Mount Stead.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rook Nest.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	10·77	Fern Hall.	
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	27	8	20	28	55	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	28	59	Gate Helmsly Retreat.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1ST JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1858.												
			P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.									
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
York, N. R.	- Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	Jackson, J.	-	-	-	4	9	13	5	3	8	21	6	-	-	6	2	1	3	2	-	-	2
York, City, and Suburbs.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St. Maurice House, York	Dawson, Mrs. Mary	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
„	- Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Pearson, Robert	-	-	-	9	7	16	1	4	5	21	9	6	15	7	3	10	1	3	4		
„	- Lime Tree House, York	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon)	-	Licensed 18 October 1858			-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			719	720	1,439	550	489	1,039	2,478	598	454	1,052	393	397	790	208	192	400					

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1ST JANUARY 1858.							Admissions during the Year 1858.			Discharges during the Year 1858.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.														
	P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.						From Accidents or Violence.					
								Act committed in Asylum.												Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.			Incurred before Admission.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	T.				
County and Borough Asylums - -	134	97	231	6,777	8,112	14,889	15,120	2,413	2,572	4,985	1,187	1,427	2,614	887	1,078	1,965	888	761	1,649	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-
Hospitals - - - - -	762	730	1,492	95	79	174	1,666	431	473	904	253	354	607	134	207	341	64	41	105	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	675	630	1,305	491	827	1,318	2,623	561	605	1,166	422	494	916	157	203	360	178	144	322	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	719	720	1,439	550	489	1,039	2,478	598	454	1,052	393	397	790	208	192	400	131	86	217	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
	2,290	2,177	4,467	7,913	9,507	17,420	21,887	4,003	4,104	8,107	2,255	2,672	4,927	1,386	1,680	3,066	1,261	1,032	2,293	5	7	12	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-
Royal Naval Hospital - - -	126	-	126	-	-	-	126	39	-	39	15	-	15	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2,416	2,177	4,593	7,913	9,507	17,420	22,013	4,042	4,104	8,146	2,270	2,672	4,942	1,399	1,680	3,079	1,274	1,032	2,306	5	7	12	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1858.															PATIENTS REMAINING 1ST JANUARY 1859.																		Average Number Resident during 1858.	HOUSES.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.			From Accidents or Violence.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Incurred in Asylum.																						Incurred before Admission.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	7	15	5	2	7	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20½	Claxton Grange Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Terrace House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	St. Maurice House.	
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	1	6	7	23	1	5	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	24⅛	Grove House, Acomb.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lime Tree House.
131	86	217	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	862	736	1,598	469	456	925	2,523	209	204	413	79	44	123	137	43	180	70	109	179		

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1859.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
122	105	227	7,127	8,488	15,615	15,842	879	794	1,673	8	3	11	242	84	326	644	710	1,354	County and Borough Asylums.
874	766	1,640	109	109	218	1,858	137	202	339	22	12	34	122	18	140	—	—	—	Hospitals.
663	624	1,287	464	800	1,264	2,551	140	191	331	69	63	132	31	5	36	35	84	119	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
862	736	1,598	469	456	925	2,523	209	204	413	79	44	123	137	43	180	70	109	179	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,521	2,231	4,752	8,169	9,853	18,022	22,774	1,365	1,391	2,756	178	122	300	532	150	682	749	903	1,652	Royal Naval Hospital.
137	-	137	-	-	-	137	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,658	2,231	4,889	8,169	9,853	18,022	22,911	1,382	1,391	2,773	178	122	300	532	150	682	749	903	1,652	

Included in Total Lunatics.

## Appendix (B.)

## Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of  
PROPRIETORSHIP, during the Year ending 31 December 1859.

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METROPOLITAN.

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1. New Licenses:

(1) Haydon Hall, Eastcott, Middlesex, to Dr. John Ross Diamond.

(2) Twickenham House, Twickenham, in the same county, to Dr. Hugh Welsh Diamond.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.

(1) Normand House, Fulham, license transferred to Miss Anne Talfourd, *vice* Mrs. Ann Talfourd, deceased.

(2) Pembroke House, Hackney, Dr. Christie as Superintendent.

(3) Kensington House, Kensington, Dr. Arlidge as Superintendent.

(4) Peekham House, Peekham, Mr. Samuel Morris, Surgeon, co-licensee with Dr. Henry Armstrong, *vice* Mr. Peter Armstrong.

(5) Northumberland House, Stoke Newington, Dr. George Birkett and Mr. Robert Birkett, *vice* Mr. Richard Birkett deceased.

(6) Hoxton House, Hoxton, Mr. John Woods, Surgeon, and Dr. F. B. Dixon, *vice* Dr. E. L. Bryan.

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## \* PROVINCIAL.

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### 1. New Licenses :

(1) Marsden Hall, near Whalley, Lancaster, to Mr. William Pinder.

(2) St. Andrew's Castle, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, to Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Jane Gedge.

(3) Arden House, Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, to Mr. G. Dartnell.

(4) Kilham Retreat, near York, to Mr. John Atkinson.

(5) Mount Stead, near Otley, York, to Mr. S. Smith and Dr. G. P. Smith.

(6) Lime Tree House, York, to Mr. Samuel Nelson.

(7) Lawrence House, York, to D, Daniel H. Tooke.

### 2. Licenses expired :

(1) West Park House, Ivybridge, Devon.

(2) Halstock House, Halstock, Dorset.

(3) The Harts, Woodford, Essex.

(4) Billington Retreat, Whalley, Lancashire. (Patients removed to Marsden Hall, in the same county.)

(5) Belle Vue House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(6) Bath Lane Retreat, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(7) Castleton Lodge, near Leeds. (Patients removed to Mount Stead, in same county.)

(8) Heworth Asylum, near York.

(9) Lawrence House, York. This house was opened for a few months only, but no patient was received therein.

### 3. License revoked :

Acomb House, York. The license granted to Mr. J. W. Metcalfe has been revoked by the Lord Chancellor.

### 4. Changes in Proprietorship, &c.

(1) At Vernon House, Briton Ferry. Mr. Charles Pigg has become one of the licensees, in conjunction with Mr. R. V. Leach, the present proprietor.

(2) Sandywell Park, near Cheltenham. Mr. John Yorke Wood, co-licensee with Dr. Samuel Hitch.

(3) Clifton Hall, Manchester. License transferred to Mrs. Eliza Lomas, widow of the late proprietor.

(4) Fairwater House, near Taunton. License granted to Dr. F. H. Woodforde, *vice* Mr. W. E. Gillett.

(5) Laverstock House, near Salisbury. License granted to Dr. J. S. Bushnan and Mr. Alfred Mortimer, *vice* John Warwick.

(6) Droitwich Asylum, Worcester. Sir Charles Hastings has become sole proprietor and licensee.

## Appendix (C.)

## AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of

COUNTIES and BOROUGH S.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Salaries and Wages.		Necessaries.		Surgery and Dispen- sary.		Wine, Spirits, and Porter.		Furniture and Bedding.		Garden and Farm.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	3	6	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bucks - - -	5	6	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	-	-
Cambridge, and Isle of Ely	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	5	7	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chester - - -	4	3	-	7	2	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	2
Cornwall - - -	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Denbigh, &c. - - -	4	4	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derby - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2
Devon - - - -	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1	5	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dorset - - - -	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Essex - - - -	5	-	-	8	2	- $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-
Gloucester - - -	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	4	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$
Hants - - - -	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent - - - - -	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	6	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancaster - - -	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancaster, Rainhill -	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	1	9	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-
Lancaster, Prestwich -	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland -	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	-	9	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lincoln - - - -	4	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	11	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	4	6	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8
Middlesex, Hanwell -	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth, &c. - -	3	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	7 $\frac{4}{8}$	1	7	-	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	charged in wine, &c.	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	1	-	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Norfolk - - - -	4	9	-	6	1	5	-	9	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	1	-	-
Notts - - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	2
Oxford and Berks - -	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3
Salop and Montgomery -	4	11	1	- $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	charged in surgery, &c.	-	charged in clothing, &c.	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Somerset - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stafford - - - -	4	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Suffolk - - - -	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9	-	1	-	5	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warwick - - - -	4	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7
Wilts - - - - -	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Worcester - - -	3	9	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	-	3	-	7
York, N. and E. Ridings	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	- $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
York, West Riding -	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	charged in clothing, &c.	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Birmingham - -	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	- $\frac{1}{4}$	charged in necessaries, &c.	charged in provisions, &c.		
The Committee of visitors contract with the Corporation of the Poor, for supplying																
Bristol - - - -	4	2	-	6	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	-
Haverfordwest - -	3	7	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	11	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	-	21	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Appendix (C.)

PATIENTS in the several COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year 1858.

Miscellaneous.	Less Receipts.	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from County or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	COUNTIES and BOROUGH S.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7	290	10 —	14 —	—	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
— 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	223	10/6 and 10/	12/3 11/9	15/ and 12/	Bucks.
— — $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 5	92	13 —	14 —	14 —	Cambridge, & Isle of Ely.
— 3	—	8 7	301	8 2	14 —	— — —	Chester.
— 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	276	7 9	10 6 {	10/ 11/ 12/6	Cornwall.
— 4	— 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 — $\frac{3}{4}$	206	8 9	12/10 to 14/	16/ 21/ 30/	Denbigh, &c.
— 3	— 2	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	272	10 —	12 —	12/6 to 105/	Derby.
— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10	564	8/6 and 8/	12/ and 11/6	12/ and 14/	Devon.
— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	7 5	158	7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — —	— — —	Dorset.
— 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 2	9 10	396	10/ and 11/	14 —	10/ and 11/	Essex.
— — $\frac{1}{4}$	— 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	415	9 6	12/ and 13/	16/ and 16/11	Gloucester.
— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 3	511 {	8/6 for counties, 11/6 for boroughs.	12 6	10/ and 14/	Hants.
— 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 1	8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	614 {	9/11 8/9 8/2 9/4	13/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kent.
— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4	718	7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 —	— — —	Lancaster.
— 3	—	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	403	8 9	14 —	— — —	Lancaster, Rainhill.
— 2	— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	505	7 7	14 —	— — —	Lancaster, Prestwich.
— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	329	8 —	14 —	17/6 to 42/	Leicester and Rutland.
— 2	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5	327	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	— — —	Lincoln.
— 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — $\frac{1}{2}$	9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1295	9 11	14 —	— — —	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — $\frac{1}{4}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1034	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 —	— — —	Middlesex, Hanwell.
— 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	— 1 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 8 $\frac{6}{8}$	334	8 —	12 6	— — —	Monmouth, &c.
— 4	—	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 —	— — —	Norfolk.
— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	255 {	Males 9/ Females 8/	12/ to 14/	16/ —	Notts.
— 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 2	8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	468	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	Oxford and Berks.
— 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	337	9 6	— — —	— — —	Salop and Montgomery.
— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 — $\frac{1}{4}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	379	7 7	12/10 and 10/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — —	Somerset.
— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	447	7 6	—	— — —	Stafford.
— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	286	7 11	11 5	15/ —	Suffolk.
— —	— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	949	9 —	14 —	— — —	Surrey.
— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 4	8 8	293	8 9	10 9	10/9	Warwick.
— 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	331	8 2	11/2 and 12/2	— — —	Wilts.
— 7	— 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	329 {	1st qr. 9/6, 2nd and 3rd 8/9, 4th qr. 8/6, average, 8/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	11/6 and 12/6	8/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worcester.
— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 — $\frac{3}{4}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	442	7 —	9/11 and 11/1	10/6 and 12/3	York, N. and E. Riding
— 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	862	8 —	— — —	— — —	York, West Riding.
charged in necessaries, &c.	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	345	8 —	11 —	8/ and 12/	Birmingham.
Provisions, &c.		5 6	93	10 —	12 —	— — —	Bristol.
— — $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — —	— — —	Haverfordwest.
— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — $\frac{3}{4}$	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	9 6	11 6	— — —	Hull.

## Appendix (D.)

## Appendix (D.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,  
19, Whitehall Place, S. W.,

Sir,

31 March 1859.

AMONG the important subjects which have engaged the special attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy, have been the numbers, duties, and qualifications, of Attendants upon the Insane, and the question of their adequate remuneration.

The Legislature, for the protection of Patients, has already declared any ill-treatment or wilful neglect, on the part of Attendants, to be a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment or summary conviction; and has required notice to be given to this Office of all dismissals for misconduct.

The object of this communication is to impress upon all who are responsible for the care and treatment of the Insane, the paramount duty of adopting means for securing the zealous services of competent Attendants.

The particular qualifications for Attendants, in addition to moral character, patience, and good temper, and cleanly and orderly habits, depend upon the classes and stations in life of the Patients under their care.

As respects Pauper Patients, the Attendants should be capable of directing and promoting their occupations and amusements, of reading to them, and of instructing them in their various trades and employments.

Qualifications of a higher order, and a superior degree of education, are required in Attendants upon Private Patients, to whom they are necessarily, to a certain extent, companions. In this point of view it is very desirable that the Attendants should not have to perform duties of a menial kind, such as belong more properly to domestic servants. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they should be respectably dressed, and that they should be intelligent and courteous in manner.

In Establishments requiring a considerable number of Attendants, it is important that there should be a Head Attendant, to see that the ordinary Attendants perform their duties with regularity, and that they are civil and attentive to the Patients.

In order to ensure the services of good and efficient Attendants, and to prevent a frequent change of such persons, it is indispensable that they should be adequately paid, and that they should be encouraged in a course of good conduct, by a periodical advance in their wages. It is important also that they should be afforded regular opportunities for temporary absence and relaxation.\*

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\* See Eleventh Report of Commissioners to the Lord Chancellor, p. 46.

The experience and observation of the Commissioners lead them to believe that the above considerations have been, to a great extent, lost sight of, in the selection and remuneration of Attendants. The Commissioners have already made some inquiries on the subject, and they think it desirable now to extend those inquiries to all Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. Appendix (D.)

I am accordingly instructed to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish the particulars mentioned in the accompanying Form, as respects the Institution under your charge.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Forster*, Secretary.

### ATTENDANT'S RETURN.

Asylum \_\_\_\_\_

Present Number of Patients:—

Private - - - - -

Paupers - - - - -

TOTAL - - - - -

M.	F.	TOTAL.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent or Proprietor.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix (D.)

## MALES.

	Wages and whether Periodical increase.	Allowances.
1. Exclusively employed as Attendants.		
2. Employed partly in other, and what, capacities.		

## FEMALES.

	Wages and whether Periodical increase.	Allowances.
1. Exclusively employed as Attendants.		
2. Employed partly in other, and what, capacities.		

## Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACT of ANNUAL RETURNS of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS belonging to the several UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, on 1st January 1859.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>ENGLAND:</b>						
<b>BEDFORD:</b>						
Ampthill - -	33	19	—	8	2	4
Bedford - -	58	37	4	8	—	9
Biggleswade -	57	27	3	17	—	10
Leighton Buzzard	31	17	—	4	—	10
Luton - -	41	25	2	5	—	9
Woburn - -	25	15	—	10	—	—
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>BERKS:</b>						
Abingdon - -	43	29	—	8	—	6
Bradfield - -	31	24	—	—	1	—
Cookham - -	34	19	—	11	—	4
Easthampstead -	9	4	—	1	—	4
Faringdon - -	32	21	—	5	—	6
Hungerford - -	42	33	—	6	1	2
Newbury - -	76	26	10	9	3	28
Reading - -	36	34	—	2	—	—
Wallingford - -	55	26	—	9	2	18
Wantage - -	43	21	—	5	5	12
Windsor - -	51	33	—	16	—	2
Wokingham - -	39	27	—	3	—	9
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>97</b>

Appendix (E).—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>BUCKS:</b>						
Amersham - -	49	24	—	12	—	13
Aylesbury - -	56	39	—	3	—	14
Buckingham - -	17	13	—	3	—	1
Eton - - - -	27	27	—	—	—	—
Newport Pagnell	46	28	—	9	1	8
Winslow - - -	13	5	—	4	—	4
Wycombe - - -	51	39	1	4	—	7
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE:</b>						
Cambridge - -	44	25	—	6	—	13
Caxton and Ar- rington.	25	6	1	5	—	13
Chesterton - -	23	10	1	8	—	4
Ely - - - - -	38	14	1	12	—	11
Linton - - - -	31	12	—	—	—	19
Newmarket - -	47	24	—	3	1	19
North Witchford -	16	10	—	1	—	5
Whittlesey - -	9	4	—	3	1	1
Wisbeach - - -	23	17	2	4	—	—
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>CHESTER:</b>						
Altrincham - -	70	39	—	24	3	4
Boughton, Great -	25	12	—	1	7	5
Chester Incorpo- ration.	22	19	1	2	—	—
Congleton - - -	45	19	—	14	4	8
Macclesfield - -	67	24	—	34	—	9
Nantwich - - -	57	31	—	13	2	11
Northwich - - -	34	18	—	10	3	3
Runcorn - - - -	29	12	—	—	2	15
Stockport - - -	124	39	—	73	—	12
Wirral - - - -	54	32	—	7	1	14
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>81</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>CORNWALL:</b>						
St. Austell - -	46	33	—	9	—	4
Bodmin - -	31	18	—	—	1	12
Camelford - -	10	5	—	2	—	3
St. Columb Major	24	9	—	8	2	5
Falmouth - -	20	16	—	3	—	1
St. German's -	44	21	—	14	—	9
Helston - -	46	21	—	13	—	12
Launceston - -	22	8	—	6	—	8
Liskeard - -	38	27	—	6	1	4
Penzance - -	42	27	—	3	—	12
Redruth - -	33	33	—	—	—	—
Stratton - -	14	2	—	2	6	4
Truro - -	58	28	—	14	12	4
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>CUMBERLAND:</b>						
Alston-with-Gar- rigill.	7	—	2	4	—	1
Bootle - -	9	—	4	5	—	—
Brampton - -	20	—	9	6	—	5
Carlisle - -	69	1	30	30	—	8
Cockermouth -	57	—	17	32	—	8
Longtown - -	12	—	4	6	1	1
Penrith - -	39	—	22	11	1	5
Whitehaven -	57	—	13	31	6	7
Wigtown - -	31	—	15	10	2	4
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>DERBY:</b>						
Ashbourne - -	40	10	—	22	5	3
Bakewell - -	45	23	—	14	2	6
Belper - -	62	26	—	20	1	15
Chapel-en-le-Frith	14	8	—	5	—	1
Chesterfield -	70	40	—	19	3	8
Derby - -	64	55	—	5	—	4
Glossop - -	17	11	—	1	2	3
Hayfield - -	23	7	—	14	—	2
Shardlow - -	56	30	—	8	6	12
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>54</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>DEVON :</b>						
Axminster - -	63	24	—	8	3	28
Barnstaple - -	62	36	—	9	7	10
Bideford - -	42	25	—	6	1	10
Crediton - -	39	19	—	14	—	6
East Stonehouse -	12	12	—	—	—	—
Exeter - -	45	45	—	—	—	—
Holsworthy - -	15	7	—	2	4	2
Honiton - -	51	25	—	3	10	13
Kingsbridge - -	43	23	—	10	—	10
Newton Abbot - -	68	56	—	18	—	—
Okehampton - -	31	19	—	4	3	5
Plymouth - -	80	31	—	36	1	12
Plympton - -	42	21	—	10	—	11
South Molton - -	17	8	—	7	—	2
Stoke Damerel - -	77	43	—	31	—	3
Tavistock - -	31	13	—	9	2	7
St. Thomas - -	109	84	—	—	4	21
Tiverton - -	51	28	1	2	—	20
Torrington - -	20	10	—	4	1	5
Totnes - -	70	45	—	6	—	19
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>DORSET :</b>						
Beaminster - -	27	15	—	4	—	8
Blandford - -	23	17	—	1	—	5
Bridport - -	26	10	4	2	—	10
Cerne - -	21	17	—	—	—	4
Dorchester - -	37	25	2	5	3	2
Poole - -	24	22	2	—	—	—
Shaftesbury - -	20	14	—	—	—	6
Sherborne - -	15	11	—	4	—	—
Sturminster - -	13	8	1	—	—	4
Wareham & Purbeck.	42	22	—	2	2	16
Weymouth - -	48	30	—	11	—	7
Wimborne and Cranborne.	26	19	—	4	—	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>DURHAM:</b>						
Auckland - -	18	9	—	2	—	7
Chester-le-Street	12	2	—	10	—	—
Darlington - -	20	16	—	4	—	—
Durham - - -	27	8	—	15	—	4
Easington - -	5	2	—	—	1	2
Gateshead - -	44	34	2	8	—	—
Houghton-le- Spring.	15	7	—	4	—	4
Lanchester - -	13	5	—	6	—	2
Sedgefield - -	6	3	—	2	—	1
South Shields -	61	25	—	19	5	12
Stockton - - -	41	21	—	12	2	6
Sunderland - -	91	14	—	60	5	12
Teesdale - - -	41	11	—	21	2	7
Weardale - - -	11	7	—	2	—	2
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>ESSEX:</b>						
Billericay - -	20	11	—	1	2	6
Braintree - - -	29	13	—	16	—	—
Chelmsford - -	69	34	—	16	1	18
Colchester - -	47	27	—	6	8	6
Dunmow - - -	42	22	1	3	4	12
Epping - - - -	19	16	—	3	—	—
Halstead - - -	32	13	—	5	2	12
Lexden and Win- stree.	28	26	—	—	—	2
Maldon - - - -	31	22	—	7	—	2
Ongar - - - - -	14	—	—	7	—	7
Orsett - - - - -	15	14	—	—	—	1
Rochford - - -	22	12	—	8	1	1
Romford - - - -	41	32	—	2	—	7
Saffron Walden -	53	23	—	12	3	15
Tendring - - -	55	24	—	11	4	16
West Ham - - -	87	45	—	42	—	—
Witham - - - -	29	23	—	3	—	—
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>

## Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &amp;c.—continued.

U N I O N.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>GLOUCESTER :</b>						
Bristol - -	224	87	1	101	5	30
Cheltenham - -	94	72	1	12	4	5
Chipping Sodbury	37	17	1	11	2	6
Cirencester - -	46	20	13	11	—	2
Clifton - -	153	26	2	98	6	21
Dursley - -	47	17	—	16	3	11
Gloucester - -	79	48	2	18	—	11
Newent - -	33	10	1	4	5	13
Northleach - -	18	13	2	3	—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold	24	12	—	3	2	7
Stroud - -	154	62	3	40	11	38
Tetbury - -	7	7	—	—	—	—
Tewkesbury - -	28	11	2	6	—	9
Thornbury - -	28	23	—	2	—	3
Westbury-on-Sev- ern.	23	14	1	3	—	5
Wheatenhurst - -	16	8	—	3	2	3
Winchcomb - -	21	17	—	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>HEREFORD:</b>						
Bromyard - -	28	6	—	3	14	5
Dore - -	15	7	—	1	4	3
Hereford - -	55	34	—	7	1	13
Kington - -	24	8	—	5	1	10
Ledbury - -	35	12	—	3	4	16
Leominster - -	31	19	—	4	2	6
Ross - -	28	17	—	5	—	6
Weobly - -	10	8	—	—	—	2
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>HERTFORD:</b>						
St. Albans - -	58	25	—	20	—	13
Barnet - -	26	21	1	—	—	4
Berkhampstead - -	16	5	—	4	4	3
Bishop Stortford	53	19	1	12	5	16
Buntingford - -	15	6	—	1	3	5
Hatfield - -	26	16	2	6	—	2

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>HERTFORD—cont<sup>d</sup>.</b>						
Hemel Hempstead	15	8	—	6	—	1
Hertford - -	18	11	—	5	—	2
Hitchin - -	48	21	2	9	7	9
Royston - -	25	6	—	7	—	12
Ware - -	31	13	3	7	—	8
Watford - -	36	16	3	15	—	2
Welwyn - -	4	3	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>HUNTINGDON:</b>						
Huntingdon -	27	18	—	—	4	5
St. Ives - -	25	21	—	2	—	2
St. Neots - -	35	15	1	8	1	10
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>KENT:</b>						
Ashford, East -	7	7	—	—	—	—
Ashford, West -	19	14	—	3	2	—
Blean - -	17	8	4	—	—	5
Bridge - -	17	11	—	4	—	2
Bromley - -	16	12	—	4	—	—
Canterbury - -	23	—	8	7	—	8
Cranbrook - -	29	24	—	3	—	2
Dartford - -	48	38	—	10	—	—
Dover - -	36	19	14	3	—	—
Eastry - -	51	11	9	14	2	15
Elham - -	25	10	5	9	—	1
Faversham - -	22	7	7	4	1	3
Gravesend and Milton.	32	21	2	9	—	—
Greenwich - -	189	95	—	91	—	3
Hollingbourn -	27	15	—	8	—	4
Hoo - -	3	1	—	1	—	1
Lewisham - -	34	27	—	6	—	1
Malling - -	27	22	—	2	—	3
Maidstone - -	62	46	—	15	—	1
Medway - -	73	36	2	35	—	—
Milton - -	14	8	—	2	1	3
North Aylesford -	26	26	—	—	—	—
Romney Marsh -	12	2	2	4	—	4

## Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &amp;c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>KENT—cont<sup>d</sup>.</b>						
Sevenoaks - -	46	30	—	4	—	12
Sheppey - -	22	13	—	9	—	—
Tenterden - -	22	7	1	10	—	4
Isle of Thanet - -	53	10	14	16	2	11
Tonbridge - -	42	24	—	16	—	2
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>LANCASTER :</b>						
Ashton - under- Lyne.	103	39	—	56	2	6
Barton - upon- Irwell.	56	21	—	24	—	11
Blackburn - -	65	18	—	47	—	—
Bolton - -	151	37	5	92	2	15
Burnley - -	88	43	—	18	6	21
Bury - -	163	55	2	84	5	17
Caton - -	14	4	—	3	7	—
Chorley - -	81	26	1	34	1	19
Chorlton - -	105	48	2	53	—	2
Clitheroe - -	46	24	—	14	1	7
Fylde, The - -	27	8	4	13	—	2
Garstang - -	6	5	—	—	—	1
Haslingden - -	74	40	—	23	2	9
Lancaster - -	33	15	—	15	1	2
Leigh - -	31	12	—	13	2	4
Liverpool - -	434	293	31	90	—	20
Manchester - -	372	206	14	136	2	14
Oldham - -	96	16	2	72	2	4
Ormskirk - -	30	18	—	9	1	2
Prescot - -	77	43	8	14	3	9
Preston - -	100	49	3	36	—	12
Prestwich - -	54	36	1	13	—	4
Rochdale - -	126	54	—	55	2	15
Salford - -	94	31	—	52	—	11
Todmorden - -	47	27	1	—	—	19
Toxteth Park - -	69	50	14	3	2	—
Ulverstone - -	60	31	—	24	—	5
Warrington - -	55	21	—	29	1	4
West Derby - -	96	49	30	14	—	3
Wigan - -	109	40	—	50	2	17
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>255</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>LEICESTER:</b>						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	44	30	—	12	—	2
Barrow - upon- Soar.	60	30	—	9	10	11
Billesden - -	15	4	—	4	2	5
Blaby - -	30	13	—	6	—	11
Hinckley - -	60	22	—	25	1	12
Leicester - -	166	65	6	66	6	23
Loughborough -	36	19	—	15	—	2
Lutterworth -	25	14	—	4	2	5
Market Bosworth	33	15	—	7	2	9
Market Harbo- rough.	46	26	—	15	1	4
Melton Mowbray	30	15	—	11	—	4
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>LINCOLN:</b>						
Boston - -	55	37	1	8	1	8
Bourn - -	20	11	—	6	1	2
Castor - -	29	11	1	10	1	6
Gainsborough -	26	16	1	6	1	2
Glanford Brigg -	60	36	—	6	5	13
Grantham - -	40	24	—	8	1	7
Holbeach - -	30	24	1	2	—	3
Horncastle - -	34	12	—	15	2	5
Lincoln - -	56	42	—	10	—	4
Louth - -	38	28	1	5	—	4
Sleaford - -	42	21	2	9	2	8
Spalding - -	52	29	—	10	2	11
Spilsby - -	57	28	—	4	6	19
Stamford - -	22	10	4	5	—	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>MIDDLESEX:</b>						
Bethnal Green -	122	88	15	19	—	—
Brentford - -	72	55	11	6	—	—
Chelsea, St. Luke	120	62	29	22	2	5
Clerkenwell, St. James.	117	72	7	38	—	—

(continued)

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>						
Edmonton - -	68	46	12	4	—	6
Fulham - -	70	39	16	15	—	—
George, St.,-in-the- East.	99	47	32	20	—	—
George, St., Hano- ver-square.	103	76	17	10	—	—
Giles, St.,-in-the- Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	71	52	9	10	—	—
Hackney - -	102	76	6	19	—	1
Hampstead, St. John.	31	21	—	9	—	1
Hendon - -	24	16	3	5	—	—
Holborn - -	71	50	8	13	—	—
Islington, St. Mary.	141	95	37	9	—	—
James, St., West- minster.	82	67	9	6	—	—
Kensington -	146	86	24	36	—	—
London, City of -	191	2	78	98	3	10
London, East -	84	5	49	30	—	—
London, West -	50	4	27	17	—	2
Luke, St. - -	111	39	2	70	—	—
Margaret, St., and St. John, West- minster.	129	73	11	45	—	—
Martin, St.,-in-the- Fields.	74	54	8	10	—	2
Marylebone, St. -	292	172	32	88	—	—
Mile End - -	104	66	10	28	—	—
Paddington -	64	36	16	12	—	—
Pancras, St. -	350	167	42	136	—	5
Poplar - -	80	62	8	10	—	—
Shoreditch, St. Leonard.	215	127	38	50	—	—
Staines - -	20	18	2	—	—	—

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>MIDDLESEX—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Stepney - -	168	96	15	57	—	—
Strand - -	116	75	26	13	—	2
Uxbridge - -	31	24	—	5	—	2
Whitechapel - -	168	105	19	41	—	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>MONMOUTH:</b>						
Abergavenny - -	60	30	—	10	4	16
Bedwellty - -	25	18	—	3	4	—
Chepstow - -	36	23	—	5	—	8
Monmouth - -	84	40	2	13	12	17
Newport - -	58	52	—	4	—	2
Pontypool - -	25	22	—	—	—	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>NORFOLK:</b>						
Aylsham - -	33	18	—	3	—	12
Blofield - -	22	14	—	6	—	2
Brinton - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depwade - -	42	22	—	7	2	11
Docking - -	28	13	—	5	1	9
Downham - -	43	22	—	10	1	10
Erpingham - -	39	19	—	5	4	11
Faith's, St. - -	22	17	—	2	—	3
Flegg, East and West.	8	8	—	—	—	—
Forehoe - -	26	14	—	7	—	5
Freebridge Lynn	17	9	—	4	1	3
Gultercross - -	12	10	—	1	—	1
Henstead - -	30	22	—	—	—	8
King's Lynn - -	29	3	17	9	—	—
Loddon and Clavering.	42	23	1	6	—	12
Milford and Launditch.	49	20	—	13	1	15
Norwich - -	164	—	75	21	4	64
Swaffham - -	36	16	—	2	5	13
Thetford - -	20	9	—	4	7	—

(continued)

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>NORFOLK—continued.</b>						
Tunstead & Hap- ping Hundreds.	18	11	—	—	—	7
Walsingham -	37	21	—	3	1	12
Wayland - -	16	10	—	3	1	2
Yarmouth, Great	52	4	19	19	—	10
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>NORTHAMPTON :</b>						
Brackley - -	22	1	11	7	—	3
Brixworth - -	36	—	18	13	2	3
Daventry - -	54	—	31	7	7	9
Hardingstone -	26	—	8	7	—	11
Kettering - -	68	—	25	10	10	23
Northampton -	70	—	38	10	2	20
Oundle - -	18	—	15	—	1	2
Peterborough -	55	16	16	9	3	11
Pottersbury -	29	10	5	5	—	9
Thrapston - -	20	—	10	10	—	—
Towcester - -	25	—	11	6	1	7
Wellingborough -	24	1	12	5	—	6
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND :</b>						
Alnwick - -	20	10	4	1	1	4
Belford - -	6	—	3	2	—	1
Bellingham -	17	—	7	—	—	10
Berwick - upon - Tweed.	36	9	3	5	4	15
Castle-Ward -	31	—	14	7	1	9
Glendale - -	26	3	2	3	—	18
Haltwhistle -	6	—	—	5	—	1
Hexham - -	33	—	9	13	1	10
Morpeth - -	20	—	11	4	—	5
Newcastle - upon- Tyne.	143	—	55	64	4	20
Rothbury - -	15	—	4	1	2	8
Tynemouth -	69	—	34	22	2	11
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>112</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>NOTTINGHAM:</b>						
Basford - -	116	55	—	32	2	27
Bingham - -	17	15	—	1	1	—
East Retford - -	39	11	—	18	1	9
Mansfield - -	58	28	1	17	1	11
Newark - -	58	27	—	23	1	7
Nottingham - -	153	60	—	80	3	10
Radford - -	49	32	1	11	—	5
Southwell - -	33	23	—	10	—	—
Worksop - -	23	13	—	9	—	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>OXFORD:</b>						
Banbury - -	68	30	3	12	3	20
Bicester - -	24	17	—	2	1	4
Chipping Norton	32	23	—	2	—	7
Headington - -	26	24	—	—	—	2
Henley - -	40	23	2	13	1	1
Oxford - -	40	35	—	5	—	—
Thame - -	37	14	—	6	2	15
Witney - -	58	29	—	13	1	15
Woodstock - -	30	18	—	9	2	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>RUTLAND:</b>						
Oakham - -	16	12	—	4	—	—
Uppingham - -	14	10	—	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SALOP:</b>						
Atcham - -	43	27	—	16	—	—
Bridgnorth - -	26	12	—	5	1	8
Church Stretton - -	9	5	—	2	—	2
Cleobury - Mortimer.	15	15	—	—	—	—
Clun - -	17	6	—	7	1	3
Drayton - -	24	13	—	7	1	3
Ellesmere - -	44	25	—	14	—	5

(continued)

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>SALOP—continued.</i>						
Ludlow - -	25	30	—	6	1	8
Madeley - -	41	15	—	—	—	11
Newport - -	25	22	—	2	2	6
Oswestry - -	42	11	—	13	—	7
Shiffnal - -	28	14	—	1	6	10
Shrewsbury -	14	13	—	—	—	—
Wellington -	39	11	—	7	3	16
Wem - - -	38	11	—	19	3	5
Whitchurch -	23	11	—	7	2	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>SOMERSET:</b>						
Axbridge - -	65	35	—	12	1	17
Bath - - -	110	23	—	87	—	—
Bedminster -	57	31	—	14	4	8
Bridgwater -	38	28	—	6	—	4
Chard - - -	31	18	—	—	—	13
Clutton - - -	54	25	—	10	5	14
Dulverton - -	17	4	—	—	3	10
Frome - - -	69	30	—	10	6	23
Keynsham - -	33	22	—	3	—	8
Langport - -	28	13	—	4	4	7
Shepton Mallet -	74	23	—	2	10	39
Taunton - - -	87	34	—	12	11	30
Wellington -	69	29	—	4	7	29
Wells - - -	26	17	—	6	—	3
Williton - - -	32	15	—	6	1	10
Wincanton - -	34	9	—	13	1	11
Yeovil - - -	47	11	—	16	—	20
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>SOUTHAMPTON:</b>						
Alresford - -	12	11	—	—	—	1
Alton - - -	23	8	—	15	—	—
Alverstoke - -	17	10	—	7	—	—

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
SOUTHAMPTON— <i>continued.</i>						
Andover - -	27	13	—	3	1	10
Basingstoke - -	32	11	—	9	2	10
Catherington - -	5	2	—	1	—	2
Christchurch - -	21	13	—	5	—	3
Draxford - -	33	19	—	2	1	11
Fareham - -	38	26	—	4	3	5
Farnborough - -	7	4	—	—	2	1
Fordingbridge - -	19	6	—	7	1	5
Hartley Wintney	31	18	—	8	—	5
Havant - -	23	12	—	10	—	1
Headley - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hursley - -	9	4	—	5	—	—
Kingsclere - -	17	15	—	1	—	1
Lymington - -	31	13	—	10	2	6
New Forest - -	40	14	—	12	2	12
Petersfield - -	11	4	—	7	—	—
Portsea Island - -	175	98	1	71	1	4
Ringwood - -	13	6	—	7	—	—
Romsey - -	20	10	—	7	3	—
Southampton - -	70	43	1	24	—	2
South Stoneham - -	29	14	—	3	5	7
Stockbridge - -	18	8	—	5	1	4
Whitchurch - -	14	5	—	9	—	—
Wight, Isle of - -	105	54	1	35	2	13
Winchester, New	41	27	—	6	—	8
TOTAL - -	882	469	3	273	26	111
STAFFORD:						
Alstonfield - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton-upon-Trent	38	25	—	9	—	4
Cheadle - -	33	21	—	10	—	2
Leek - -	19	9	—	10	—	—
Lichfield - -	36	19	—	12	—	5
Newcastle-under- Lyne.	15	13	—	2	—	—
Penkridge - -	27	23	—	4	—	—
Seisden - -	26	12	—	9	—	5
Stafford - -	50	26	—	19	1	4

(continued)

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued*.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>STAFFORD—continued.</i>						
Stoke-upon-Trent	69	47	—	22	—	—
Stone - -	21	15	—	5	—	1
Tamworth - -	29	13	—	12	1	3
Uttoxeter - -	28	13	—	11	—	4
Walsall - -	50	34	—	7	—	9
West Bromwich -	92	65	—	20	—	7
Wolstanton and Burslem.	48	30	—	17	—	1
Wolverhampton	98	58	—	39	—	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>SUFFOLK:</i>						
Blything - -	49	33	—	8	—	8
Bosmere and Clay- don.	37	19	—	10	3	5
Bury St. Edmunds	22	1	15	2	—	4
Cosford - -	44	22	—	11	1	10
Hartismere - -	26	21	—	—	—	5
Hoxne - -	28	15	—	8	—	5
Ipswich - -	63	1	31	13	5	13
Mildenhall - -	9	9	—	—	—	—
Mutford and Lo- thingland.	29	14	—	8	2	5
Plomesgate - -	44	25	—	8	—	11
Risbridge - -	43	13	—	5	4	21
Samford - -	23	10	—	10	—	3
Stow - -	28	11	—	—	—	17
Sudbury - -	64	33	—	11	2	18
Thingoe - -	19	19	—	—	—	—
Wangford - -	39	21	—	9	3	6
Woodbridge - -	48	27	—	9	—	12
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>143</b>
<i>SURREY:</i>						
Ash - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bermondsey - -	72	57	2	13	—	—
Camberwell - -	97	40	8	47	—	2

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>SURREY—<i>cont<sup>d</sup>.</i></b>						
Chertsey - -	40	22	1	14	1	2
Croydon - -	61	34	2	14	—	11
Dorking - -	36	17	1	15	—	3
Epsom - -	60	30	2	24	1	3
Farnham - -	23	18	—	1	2	2
George, St., the Martyr, South- wark.	98	65	4	22	3	4
Godstone - -	13	9	—	—	—	4
Guildford - -	44	20	—	14	2	8
Hambleton - -	34	14	—	9	—	11
Kingston - -	58	26	10	22	—	—
Lambeth - -	255	176	15	64	—	—
Mary, St., New- ington.	142	68	5	63	—	6
Olave's, St. -	38	28	—	8	—	2
Reigate - -	27	16	4	5	—	2
Rotherhithe, St. Mary.	53	41	7	5	—	—
Richmond - -	34	19	2	13	—	—
St. Saviour's -	77	47	1	29	—	—
Wandsworth and Clapham.	101	64	6	23	—	8
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>SUSSEX:</b>						
Arundel - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Battle - -	26	—	10	3	7	6
Brighthelmstone	100	1	62	23	—	14
Chailey - -	18	—	10	5	—	3
Chichester - -	16	16	—	—	—	—
Cuckfield - -	35	1	10	11	1	12
Eastbourne - -	17	—	12	4	—	1
East Grinstead -	21	5	8	5	—	3
East Preston - -	6	—	6	—	—	—
Hailsham - -	27	—	12	9	—	6

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>SUSSEX—<i>cont<sup>d</sup>.</i></b>						
Hastings - -	14	—	9	1	—	4
Horsham - -	38	—	10	5	7	16
Lewes - -	9	—	6	3	—	—
Midhurst - -	23	—	17	5	—	1
Newhaven - -	7	—	4	2	—	1
Petworth - -	14	—	8	2	—	4
Rye - -	20	3	5	7	1	4
Steyning - -	24	—	12	8	—	4
Sutton - -	9	—	5	2	1	1
Thakeham - -	17	—	6	6	1	4
Ticehurst - -	33	2	10	16	2	3
Uckfield - -	34	3	8	9	6	8
Westbourne - -	12	4	1	6	—	1
West Firle - -	6	3	—	2	—	1
Westhampnett - -	39	—	16	17	1	5
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>WARWICK:</b>						
Alcester - -	17	17	—	—	—	—
Aston - -	69	53	—	15	—	1
Atherstone - -	18	9	—	4	—	5
Birmingham - -	299	229	—	39	4	27
Coventry - -	44	36	—	8	—	—
Foleshill - -	15	8	—	6	—	1
Meriden - -	31	16	—	6	6	3
Nuneaton - -	24	11	—	7	—	6
Rugby - -	32	18	6	4	3	1
Solihull - -	23	10	—	10	1	2
Southam - -	11	11	—	—	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon	42	27	—	10	2	3
Warwick - -	83	66	—	13	3	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>WESTMORLAND:</b>						
East Ward - -	19	—	5	4	1	9
Kendal - -	63	—	8	50	2	3
West Ward - -	17	—	2	11	3	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>

## Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &amp;c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>WILTS:</b>						
Alderbury - -	38	31	—	2	1	4
Amesbury - -	8	7	—	—	—	1
Bradford - -	29	19	—	4	—	6
Calne - -	38	12	—	16	—	10
Chippenham - -	49	27	—	8	3	11
Cricklade - -	29	12	—	5	3	9
Devizes - -	46	27	—	11	—	8
Highworth and Swindon.	50	31	—	6	—	13
Malmesbury - -	28	9	—	3	3	13
Marlborough - -	18	13	1	2	—	2
Melksham - -	48	25	—	12	—	11
Mere - -	14	8	—	6	—	—
Pewsey - -	18	14	—	2	1	1
Salisbury - -	31	24	—	4	1	2
Tisbury - -	39	15	—	7	4	13
Warminster - -	38	17	—	2	3	16
Westbury & Whor- wellsdown.	31	16	—	5	—	10
Wilton - -	42	15	—	9	1	17
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>WORCESTER:</b>						
Bromsgrove - -	48	19	—	17	3	9
Droitwich - -	35	17	—	6	—	12
Dudley - -	101	58	—	22	4	17
Evesham - -	24	14	—	6	—	4
Kidderminster - -	66	38	—	22	—	6
King's Norton - -	39	29	—	7	—	3
Martley - -	32	12	—	11	5	4
Pershire - -	24	21	—	—	1	2
Shipston-on-Stour	45	30	—	6	—	9
Stourbridge - -	57	31	—	16	1	9
Tenbury - -	15	6	—	1	—	8
Upton-on-Severn - -	46	22	—	6	8	10
Worcester - -	66	58	—	5	2	1
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>YORK (EAST RIDING):</b>						
Beverley - -	42	26	—	9	1	6
Bridlington - -	16	5	—	6	—	5
Driffield - -	52	25	—	8	5	14
Howden - -	20	14	—	5	—	1
Kingston-upon- Hull.	52	52	—	—	—	—
Patrington -	19	14	—	3	—	2
Pocklington -	23	18	—	5	—	—
Sculcoates - -	64	42	—	22	—	—
Skirlaugh - -	18	8	—	7	3	—
York - -	92	20	27	33	1	11
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>YORK (NORTH RIDING):</b>						
Bainbridge -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedale - -	35	11	—	11	4	9
Easingwold -	23	16	—	3	1	3
Guisborough -	20	18	—	—	—	2
Helmsley - -	12	2	—	8	—	2
Kirkby Moorside	10	2	—	4	3	1
Leyburn - -	12	9	—	—	—	3
Malton - -	26	25	—	—	—	1
Northallerton -	24	20	—	2	1	1
Pickering - -	15	10	—	1	—	4
Reeth - -	4	4	—	—	—	—
Richmond - -	28	14	—	8	4	2
Scarborough -	40	25	—	6	1	8
Stokesley - -	8	3	—	3	1	1
Thirsk - -	13	7	—	6	—	—
Whitby - -	32	32	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>YORK (WEST RIDING):</b>						
Barnsley - -	40	22	—	8	3	7
Barwick-in-Elmet	15	11	—	3	—	1
Bradford - -	81	59	2	17	—	3
Bierley, North -	110	36	2	37	8	27
Carlton - -	46	35	—	—	1	10
Dewsbury - -	66	49	1	11	—	5

## Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &amp;c.--continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
YORK (West Riding)—continued.						
Doncaster - -	62	45	—	12	—	5
Ecclesall Bierlow	51	32	—	12	—	7
Goole - -	32	14	—	14	1	3
Halifax - -	121	8	—	90	2	21
Hemsworth - -	15	8	—	—	3	4
Huddersfield - -	112	57	—	44	1	10
Keighly - -	26	14	—	—	1	11
Knaresborough - -	31	12	—	13	—	6
Ouseburn, Great -	18	7	—	7	1	3
Leeds - -	132	115	2	9	1	5
Pateley Bridge - -	14	2	—	6	—	6
Penistone - -	19	9	—	—	4	6
Preston, Great - -	11	11	—	—	—	—
Ripon - -	35	7	7	11	2	8
Rotherham - -	41	27	—	9	1	4
Saddleworth - -	39	21	—	15	—	3
Sedbergh - -	5	5	—	—	—	—
Selby - -	19	9	—	3	1	6
Settle - -	26	11	—	9	6	—
Sheffield - -	170	91	6	54	3	16
Skipton - -	40	14	—	14	1	11
Thorne - -	24	10	—	7	1	6
Wakefield - -	61	39	—	18	1	3
Wortley - -	49	18	—	19	—	12
TOTAL - -	1,512	808	20	434	42	208
WALES:						
ANGLESEY:						
Anglesey - -	39	4	—	—	20	15
Holyhead - -	48	9	—	—	15	24
TOTAL - -	87	13	—	—	35	39
BRECON:						
Brecknock - -	32	14	—	2	7	9
Builth - -	26	7	—	—	13	6
Crickhowell - -	30	18	—	5	—	7
Hay - -	19	5	—	—	1	13
TOTAL - -	107	44	—	7	21	35

(continued)

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>CARDIGAN:</b>						
Aberayron - -	43	—	3	1	8	31
Aberystwyth - -	32	—	8	—	3	21
Cardigan - -	36	5	3	—	5	23
Lampeter - -	14	1	3	—	10	—
Tregaron - -	17	—	1	—	11	5
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>CARMARTHEN:</b>						
Carmarthen - -	59	—	16	9	11	23
Llanelly - -	29	—	9	2	3	15
Llandilo Fawr - -	28	—	8	—	6	14
Llandovery - -	15	—	4	—	5	6
Newcastle-in-Em- lyn.	35	—	—	2	3	30
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>CARNARVON:</b>						
Bangor and Beau- maris.	69	22	—	7	6	34
Carnarvon - -	51	14	—	4	13	20
Conway - -	21	4	—	—	9	8
Pwllheli - -	83	5	—	7	36	35
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>DENBIGH:</b>						
Llanrwst - -	33	3	—	3	27	—
Ruthin - -	34	9	—	24	1	—
Wrexham - -	64	35	—	21	2	—
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>

## Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &amp;c.—continued.

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>FLINT:</b>						
Asaph, St. - -	70	20	—	7	10	33
Hawarden - -	19	9	—	7	1	2
Holywell - -	46	19	—	13	—	14
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>GLAMORGAN:</b>						
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	37	—	18	4	8	7
Cardiff - -	58	36	2	12	2	6
Gower - -	18	—	4	—	6	8
Merthyr Tydfil -	60	2	29	7	8	14
Neath - -	51	—	21	7	4	19
Swansea - -	102	—	30	19	—	53
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>MERIONETH:</b>						
Bala - - -	8	2	—	—	3	3
Corwen - -	28	7	—	6	7	8
Dolgelley - -	28	2	—	3	7	16
Festiniog - -	18	6	—	3	2	7
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>MONTGOMERY:</b>						
Llanfyllin - -	69	32	—	12	14	11
Machynlleth -	25	1	—	1	9	14
Montgomery and Pool.	16	4	—	12	—	—
Newtown & Llanid- loes.	61	25	—	20	12	4
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

UNION.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>PEMBROKE:</b>						
Haverfordwest -	56	12	8	1	15	20
Narberth - -	57	2	3	9	14	29
Pembroke - -	35	12	5	2	—	16
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>RADNOR:</b>						
Knighton - -	17	5	—	—	3	9
Presteigne - -	8	6	—	—	—	2
Rhayader - -	10	2	—	—	5	3
<b>TOTAL - -</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>

## SUMMARY.

COUNTY.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<b>ENGLAND:</b>						
Bedford - -	245	140	9	52	2	42
Berks - -	491	297	10	75	12	97
Bucks - -	259	175	1	35	1	47
Cambridge - -	256	122	5	42	2	85
Chester - -	527	245	1	178	22	81
Cornwall - -	428	248	—	80	22	78
Cumberland - -	301	1	116	135	10	39
Derby - -	391	210	—	108	19	54
Devon - -	968	568	1	179	36	84
Dorset - -	322	210	9	33	5	65
Durham - -	405	164	2	165	15	59
Essex - -	633	357	1	142	25	108
Gloucester - -	1,032	464	29	333	41	165
Hereford - -	226	111	—	28	26	61
Hertford - -	371	170	13	92	19	77
Huntingdon -	87	54	1	10	5	17

Appendix (E.)—PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>						
Kent - - -	994	534	68	299	8	85
Lancaster - -	2,862	1,359	118	1,086	44	255
Leicester - -	545	253	6	174	24	88
Lincoln - - -	561	329	11	104	22	95
Middlesex - -	3,686	2,073	618	951	5	39
Monmouth - -	288	185	2	35	20	46
Norfolk - - -	785	315	112	130	28	200
Northampton -	447	28	200	89	26	104
Northumberland -	422	22	146	127	15	112
Nottingham - -	546	264	2	201	9	70
Oxford - - -	355	213	5	62	10	65
Rutland - - -	30	22	—	5	1	2
Salop - - -	453	240	—	106	20	87
Somerset - - -	871	367	—	205	53	246
Southampton -	882	469	3	273	26	111
Stafford - - -	679	423	—	208	2	46
Suffolk - - -	615	294	46	112	20	143
Surrey - - -	1,364	812	70	405	9	68
Sussex - - -	566	38	248	151	27	102
Warwick - - -	708	511	6	122	19	50
Westmorland -	99	—	15	65	6	13
Wilts - - -	594	322	1	104	20	147
Worcester - - -	598	355	—	125	24	94
York, East Riding	398	224	27	98	10	39
„ North „	302	198	—	52	15	37
„ West „	1,512	808	20	434	42	208
* TOTAL - -	28,104	14,194	1,922	7,410	767	3,811
<i>WALES:</i>						
Anglesey - - -	87	13	—	—	35	39
Brecon - - -	107	44	—	7	21	35
Cardigan - - -	142	6	18	1	37	80
Carmarthen - -	166	—	37	13	28	88
Carnarvon - - -	224	45	—	18	64	97
Denbigh - - -	131	47	—	48	30	6
Flint - - -	135	48	—	27	11	49
Glamorgan - - -	326	38	104	49	28	107
Merioneth - - -	82	17	—	12	19	34
Montgomery - -	171	62	—	45	35	29
Pembroke - - -	148	26	16	12	29	65
Radnor - - -	35	13	—	—	8	14
* TOTAL - -	1,754	359	175	232	345	643

\* Patients chargeable to Counties and Boroughs, and also certain Criminal Patients, are not included in the above Totals.

## Appendix (F.)

### TO ALL PERSONS HAVING CHARGE OF SINGLE LUNATIC PATIENTS.

[The law relating to Single Lunatic Patients, and defining the duties and responsibilities of those who undertake to receive such Patients to reside with them, being in general very imperfectly understood, and frequently violated, your attention is urgently requested to the subjoined statement of the various provisions of the Statutes, which the Commissioners intend in future most strictly to enforce.]

#### PROVISIONS of the LAW as to SINGLE PATIENTS.

Order and  
Certificates.  
8 & 9 Vict.  
c. 100. s. 90.

No person deriving profit from the charge can receive into any house, or take care or charge of, a Patient as a Lunatic or alleged Lunatic, without an order, and two medical certificates.

Copies, &c.,  
to Commis-  
sioners.  
*Ibid.*

Within seven days after receiving a Patient, true copies of the order and certificates, together with a statement of the date of reception, and of the situation and designation of the house into which the Patient has been received, as well as of the Christian and surname of the owner or occupier thereof, must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, No. 19, Whitehall-place, London.

Persons dis-  
qualified from  
signing.  
*Ibid.*  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 12.

The certificates must not be signed by any person who derives profit from the care or charge of the Patient, nor by the father, brother, son, partner, or assistant, of the person having such care or charge.

Fortnightly  
Visits.  
*Ibid.*

The Patient must be visited, at least once in two weeks, by a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who did not sign either of the certificates of insanity, and who derives no profit, and who is not a partner, father, son, or brother of any person deriving profit, from the care or charge of the Patient.

Entries.  
*Ibid.*

Such medical man must at each visit enter in a book to be kept at the house, and to be called the Medical Visitation Book, a statement of the condition of the Patient's health, both mental and bodily, and also of the condition of the house.

Less frequent  
Visits.  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 14.

These visits may, by special permission of the Commissioners in Lunacy, be made less frequently than once a fortnight; but in such case, where the Patient is under the care or charge of a medical man, such medical man must himself make a fortnightly entry in the Medical Journal.

Annual Re-  
ports.  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 16.

Every physician, surgeon, or apothecary who visits a Single Patient, or under whose care a Single Patient may be, must, on the 10th of January, or within seven days thereof, in every year, report in writing to the Commissioners the state of health, mental and bodily, of the Patient, and such other circumstances as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

The

The Medical Journal, and the order and certificates, must be so kept that they may be accessible to the Commissioners whenever they may visit the house.

Medical  
Journal, &c.  
8 & 9 Vict.  
c. 100, s. 90.

Notice must be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners in case of the death, discharge, removal, escape, and recapture of a Patient; and in case of removal, the exact address and designation of the house must be specified.

Notices.  
8 & 9 Vict.  
c. 100, s. 53,  
54, 55, & 90.  
Continued and  
extended.  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 21, 22.

If the patient is proposed to be removed to the care or charge of another person, consent to an order of transfer must previously be obtained from the Commissioners, otherwise a fresh order and certificates will be necessary.

Transfers.  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 20.

When any person having the care of a Single Patient proposes to change his residence, and remove the Patient to such new residence, seven clear days' notice of the proposed change must be sent to the Commissioners, and also to the person who signed the order for the reception of the Patient.

Changes of  
Residence.  
16 & 17 Vict.  
c. 96, s. 22.

If it should be desired to give the Patient liberty of absence anywhere, for a definite time, for improvement of his health, or for a trial of his powers of self-control, the consent of the Commissioners must first be obtained.

Removals for  
Health.  
*Ibid.*

The attention of every person having charge of a single Patient, is specially drawn to the concluding paragraphs of the 90th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, by which he will see, that if he shall receive a Patient without a proper order and certificates, or if, having such certificates, he neglect to transmit copies to the Commissioners in Lunacy, or if he fail to cause such Patient to be visited fortnightly by a medical man (not disqualified as above), or if he make any untrue entry in the Medical Visitation Book, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Penalties for  
neglect or  
violation of  
the law.  
8 & 9 Vict.  
c. 100, s. 90.









